

THE LANCET

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2627.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—Will CLOSE
on SATURDAY, the 9th of March, the EXHIBITION of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS, including a Collection of Works for the Norwich School, and ENGRAVINGS after Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney.—Admission (from nine till dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; bound with Pennell, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,
WHITEHALL-YARD, 1878.

The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held in the Theatre of the Institution on SATURDAY, March 2nd. The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. W. H. SMITH, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, at Two P.M. precisely, when the Gold Medal will be presented to the Writer of the Prize Essay on 'Great Britain's Maritime Power: how best Developed.' By order of the Council, B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—THE SEVENTH MEETING of the SESSION will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 6th, at 22, Backwell-street, Piccadilly. Chair to be taken at 8 P.M. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Papers read:—1. 'Excavations in a Circular Enclosure, West Stone Heath,' by Mr. Henry Prior, 2. 'Early Interlaced Crosses of England,' by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, H.C.E.

W. DE GRAY BIRCH, F.R.S.L., Hon. Secs.
E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A., Hon. Secs.
A few Non-Members' Tickets may be obtained gratuitously on application to Mr. E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, 37, Bedford-place, Russell-square, W.C.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN. 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. President, Mr. FERDINAND COX. THURSDAY NEXT, Business: 1. Communications. 2. Adjourned Debate, 'Psychology of Wit and Humour,' Professor C. J. PLUMPTRE, 3. Paper, 'The Value of Testimony in Matters Extra-judicial,' Mr. C. C. MASON.

INDEX SOCIETY.—Founded for the purpose (1) of forming Indexes to Standard Works; (2) of compiling Subject Indexes; (3) of accumulating Materials for a General Reference Index.—Subscription, One Guinea a year, due January 1st, to be paid to the Hon. Secretary, HAYWARD B. WRIGHT, 2, Minford-gardens, West Kensington Park, W., from whom the Prospectus may be had.

FAC-SIMILES IN COLOURS produced by the Arundel Society from the Old Masters are SOLD to the Public as well as to Members at prices varying from 10s. to 45s., and the Works of Giotto, Fra Angelico, Ferruccio, Andrea del Verro, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Holbein, Albert Dürer, &c.—Priced Lists, with particulars of Membership, will be sent post free on application at 25, Old Bond-street, London, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS Exhibited 1878-9. Receiving Days, March 4th and 5th, 11, St. George's Hall, Leitham-place. The 8s. 6d. for the past year have amounted to 8,724l. For conditions, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

FOR SALE, PORTRAIT OF JOHN CLARE, by William Hilton, R.A., painted in 1818; also, BUST of same, by Henry Behnes, sculptured in 1827.—May be seen, and offers left, at Messrs. MACMILLAN'S, 29 and 30, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

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Director.—Mr. OSCAR BERINGER.
The HALF TERM will commence on MARCH 4th. Fee, Three Guineas.—For all particulars address the Director.

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By order, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.D., House Surgeon.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION.

METROPOLITAN CENTRE FOR GIRLS.
The NEXT EXAMINATION for SENIOR and JUNIOR CANDIDATES will begin DECEMBER 16, 1878. Regulations and other information can be obtained by writing to the Hon. Local Secretary, Mrs. Wm. BURTON, 28, St. John's Wood, Hampstead. Forms of Entry will be issued early in September. Examiners: Miss Vincent, 5, Upper Porchester-street, Cambridge; Miss Blackhead, Miss E. Guest, 36, Granville-park; Ealing; Miss Edwards, St. Vincent's Lodge, Hanworth, W.; Mackey, Mrs. J. L. Aldous, Piccadilly, 50, Oldspire-road, N.W.; Islington; Mrs. J. L. Budden, 15, Canonbury Park North; St. John's Wood and Hampstead; Miss Swan, 2, Belgrave-terrace, N.W.; Sydenham; Mrs. J. R. Byrne, School of Art, Crystal Palace; West Ham, E.; Miss Rowdon, High School for Girls.

HIBBERT TRUST.—ONE SCHOLARSHIP will be awarded on this Foundation after the next Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit present themselves. The next Examination will be held at University Hall, Gordon-square, London, on three consecutive days, in November, 1878.

Candidates must furnish satisfactory evidence of age, graduation, and other points, the particulars of which, as well as Copies of the Scheme of Examination, may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Trust, and the names and addresses of all Candidates must be sent to the Secretary, at University Hall, on or before October 1st, 1878.

PERCY LAWFORD, Secretary
University Hall, Gordon-square, February 12, 1878.

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Vice-Principal.—The Rev. JOSEPH NEWTON, M.A.
NEXT TERM Commences MAY 7th.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, FEBRUARY, 1878.
FOURTEEN SCHOLARSHIPS, varying in value from 50l. to 150l. a Year, besides a certain number of FREE ADMISSIONS, will be competed for in JUNE NEXT. These Scholarships are open to Members of the School and others; Two will be offered for proficiency in Mathematics. Age of Candidates from 15 to 18.—Full particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. SELLICK, the College, Marlborough.

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THE STORM IN THE EAST. No. X. Retrospective.
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Spenser's Irish Rivers.
Berga.
Coroners.
The Broad Church Movement.
A Great Agricultural Problem.
Intermediate Education in Ireland.
Of Country Work.
Ivy-Leaves.—From the Hermitage, Epping Forest.
 London: Longmans and Co.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW. New Series. No. LIX. JANUARY, 1878.

Contents.
 1. P. Corci and the Roman Question.
 2. Roma Sotteranea.
 3. The Renaissance and Liberty.
 4. Christian Charity and Political Economy.
 5. Arundel Castle—the Fitzwaltons and Howards.
 6. The Winter Campaign.
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 London: Burns & Oates, 17 and 18, Portman-street, W.; and 63, Paternoster-row, E.C.

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Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B. F.R.S.
Contents for MARCH.
SKETCH MAP OF THE COUNTRY between KILWA KAVINJE and the RIVER ROYOVUMA.
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Chap. 6. Betrothed. 7. Twist Cup and Lip.
TO A VIOLET.
NOBLEMEN IN BUSINESS.
A SCHOOL-BOARD PUZZLE. My Little Tour with Mr. Whipple.
A LA WATTEAU. With an Illustration by W. J. Hennessy.
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THE ARCHITECT (a Weekly Art-Journal) of

MARCH 2nd contains illustrations of the Ceiling Decoration in the Palazzo Farnese, Rome, by Francesco Albani; together with the Prospects of English Art, by G. D. Leslie, R.A.—Professor Barry's Lecture on Elizabethan Architecture—The Studio of Jehan Vitart—Ferra-Cotta in Architecture—The Latest Design on Ancient Lights—Heraldry in Architecture—The late G. P. Chalmers, R.S.A.—London Art Gossip—Reviews, &c. Price 4d.; by post, 5d.—Office: 179, Strand, London.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, No. 221, for MARCH. Price 1s.

Contents.
 1. SEBASTIAN. By Katharine Cooper. Chaps. 5–9.
 2. IL RE GALANTUOMO. By James Montgomery Stuart.
 3. LORD SHELBURNE. By E. J. Payne.
 4. LA GRANDE DAME de L'ANCIEN RÉGIME. By Lady Augusta Cadogan. Part II.
 5. THE WAR CAMPAIGN and the WAR CORRESPONDENT. By Major W. F. Butler.
 6. GERMAN VIEWS OF OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE. By Walter O. Perry.
 7. THE ENGLISH LAW OF BURIAL. By the Dean of Westminster.
 8. A VISIT to KING KETSHWAYO: a Zulu Narrative, communicated by the Bishop of Natal.
 9. NOTE "MILITARY STAFF SYSTEMS," by a STAFF OFFICER.
 Macmillan & Co. London.

THE MONTHLY PACKET. Edited by CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

Contents.
 On the LOVE OF CHILDREN. By F. T. Palgrave.
CHAPTERS ON EARLY CHURCH HISTORY. By Cecilia Macgregor. IX.
CAMEOS FROM ENGLISH HISTORY. Cameo XLV. Reformation and Counter-Reformation in Ireland, 1580–1585.
MAGNUM BONUM; or, Mother Carey's Brood. By Charlotte M. Yonge. Chap. 14.
HERIOT'S CHOICE. By the Author of "Nellie's Memories," "Wood and Married," &c. Chap. 5. "Ethel the Magnificent."
THE CONSTANT PRINCE. By C. R. Coleridge.
THE INDIAN FAMINE.
SUNDAYS and HOLY SEASONS in the NEW WORLD. IX.
Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, his FAMILY and his TIMES. By Lucy Phillimore. III.
CHAMMY and CHAMMIETTA. By the Author of "Friends in Fur and Feather."
THE AUTOS SACRAMENTALES of CALDERON.
 London: Mosley & Smith, 6, Paternoster-row.

SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, for MARCH.

Contents.
 A Trip to Central America.
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 Concerning a certain Prodigal.
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 St. Valentine.
 Romy.
 Four Sonnets.
 An Earthquake Experience.
 Personal Reminiscences of Lincoln.
 What Our Boys are Reading.
 Dresden China.
 Kenyon College.
 "O Pilgrim, comes the Night so fast?"
 Last Days of Edgar A. Poe.
 Mater Amabilis.
 Susan Lawton's Escape.
 Topics of the Time.
 The Old Cabinet.
 Home and Society.
 Culture and Progress.
 The World's Work.
 Erie-a-Brae.
 Frederick Warrne & Co. Bedford-street, Strand.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL, for MARCH.

Contents.
 Miss Stirling Graham. By W. Chambers.
 Life at Natal.
 A Perilous Position. In Two Chapters.
 Misprints.
 Nature's Teachings.
 Waste Substances: Cigar-ends.
 The Civil Service Supply Association.
 The Origin of some Slang Phrases.
 Fishing for Pearls.
 Offciville.
 The Beavers of Bute.
 Sociable and Unsociable.
 Our Pet Rat.
 The Highland Keeper.
 Balloon Travelling.
 Lightning Conductors.
 A Word about Bird-Keeping. By W. Chambers.
 My Kitchinghar "Sam."
 Coal and its Products.
 Malapropos.
 Theodor Mintrop.
 The Month: Science and Arts.
 Four Poetical Pieces.

HELENA, LADY HARROGATE.

By JOHN B. HARWOOD, Author of "Lady Flavia." Chaps. 7–12.
 W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh.

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CONTENTS.

STUBBS'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND ..	277
MUNRO'S REMARKS ON CATULLUS ..	278
EAST CHESHIRE ..	279
MADAME DE POMPADOUR'S LETTERS ..	280
MICHAEL ANGELO'S SONNETS ..	281
NOVELS OF THE WEEK ..	283
BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG ..	284
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS ..	284-286
OUR CAMBRIDGE LETTER; ARCHBISHOP SHARP; FIRST EDITION OF 'TRISTRAM SHANDY'; SALE; THE HERCULES CLUB ..	286-288
LITERARY GOSSIP ..	288-289
SCIENCE—LIBRARY TABLE; PADRE SECCHI; 'THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE'; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS; GOSSIP ..	289-292
FINE ARTS—ST. WEBB'S; EXCAVATIONS AT OLYMPIA; M. DAUBIGNY; ARTIST PROOFS; SALE; GOSSIP ..	292-294
MUSIC—ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE; GOSSIP ..	294-295
DRAMA—THE WEEK; GOSSIP ..	295-296

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still less in all directions at once, an advancing movement.

It was an age nevertheless, not indeed of great outward and visible change, but of the silent accumulation of the elements and conditions of immense changes to come. It opened with omens of reform or revolution in both Church and State. In the first decade of the century the clergy seemed in peril of a more sweeping confiscation of their wealth than actually befell them under Henry the Eighth. In 1403 the courtiers demanded that the prelates should be stripped of their equipages and sent home on foot. In the following year, it was proposed in the Commons that the lands of the church should be taken into the king's hands for a year; in 1410, the knights of the shire laid before the king and the lords a proposal that they should be confiscated altogether for the endowment of a certain number of earls, knights, esquires, and hospitals, the surplus to go to the king. Four years later, on the petition of the Commons, the alien priories were actually taken into the king's hands. Again, the election statute passed in 1406 (7 Hen. IV. c. 15), has been commonly regarded by historians and political writers as amounting to the introduction of manhood suffrage, if not also, as one legal writer contends, to the extension of the political franchise to women. The real object of the statute appears from Mr. Stubbs's researches, as will be seen, to have been different, but whatever steps were taken in the direction of either reform or revolution, and as regards either Church or State, in the first years of the century, make but a transient figure, and afford no criterion of its actual performance or character. The chief enactment of its first Parliament was the statute against the Lollards, under which Sawtre was burned, whereas eight years earlier the knights of the shire had carried the repeal of the act of 1382 against heretics, as having been passed without the consent of the Commons. The confiscation of the temporalities of the Church was repeatedly broached by members of the lower house during Henry the Fourth's reign, but was never formally passed by the Commons, still less sanctioned by the Lords or the King, and there appears to have been even then in the country as in the court a strong reaction against Lollardy. Mr. Stubbs regards the Wycliffite knights as only a pertinacious minority, never strong enough to carry their measure through its first stage, and easily diverted by the outbreak of war to another prey; for he broadly hints that a desire of plunder on the part of the knightly class prompted the zeal with which they assailed the possessions of the clergy. Again, the Act of 1406—under which the election of the knights of the shires was to take place in full county court, and all that were there present were to take part in the election—whatever its real purpose, was followed in 1430 by a statute restricting the franchise to forty shilling freeholders. And a later Act in 1446 limited the choice of representatives on the part of the county electors to notable knights and esquires and gentlemen of birth, expressly providing that no man of the degree of yeoman or under should be chosen. So far, moreover, were the powers of Parliament from growing as they had done from the reign of Henry the Third to the accession of Henry the Fourth, that

Mr. Stubbs begins his present volume by observing that if they were the only object of constitutional history, the study of the subject might be suspended at the deposition of Richard the Second, to be resumed under the Tudors; adding that the politicians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had to go back for their weapons to the armoury of the fourteenth. The kings of the House of Lancaster sought indeed to reign constitutionally, but the experiment resulted in the substitution of the unconstitutional rule of the house of York.

Yet before deciding whether the fifteenth century was, in respect of the growth of the Constitution and of political liberty, a progressive, retrogressive, or stationary period, we must look more closely at the statutes of 1406, 1430, and 1446 respecting county elections. The first of these Acts has hitherto, as already said, been commonly regarded as a democratical enactment, conferring the franchise on all who chose to be present in the county court, without respect to property or other qualification, while the Act of 1430, on the other hand, has been called by one of our most eminent living historians the most reactionary measure that any Parliament ever passed. On its face the Act of 1406, however, purports only to remedy an abuse, to maintain the open election of the knights of the shire in full county court, and to prevent undue returns by the sheriffs in packed meetings of electors specially summoned, nor is there a word indicative of a design to lower the electoral qualification. The investigations of Mr. Stubbs lead to the conclusion that before the statute all who were present in the county court had a right to vote. Under Edward the First, the electors included only all landowners with the reeve and four men from every township, but before the close of Edward the Third's reign all who were present in the county court had been empowered to vote, and the reform intended by the Act of 7 Hen. IV. c. 15, appears thus to have been simply to abolish the arbitrary power of the sheriff, and to secure a free and open choice of representatives by the electors. For, although in theory every person present in the county court had for more than a generation been entitled to vote, "in practice the power of the sheriff, and of the crown exercised through him, had been almost uncontrolled in peaceful times, and in disturbed times the whole proceeding was at the mercy of faction."

Mr. Stubbs is as far from seeing in the Act of 1430 a reactionary limitation of the franchise, as from viewing that of 1406 as a democratic extension of it. The language, it must be owned, of the Act of 1430 has a harsh and oligarchical tone. Affirming that "the elections in many counties had of late been made by very great and outrageous and excessive numbers of people, of which the most part was of small substance and of no value, whereof every of them pretended to have a voice equivalent as to such elections with the most worthy knights and esquires," it enacts that "the knights of the shire shall be chosen by people whereof every of them shall have free land or tenement to the value of forty shillings a year at the least," a qualification which Mr. Freeman regards as equivalent to forty pounds at the present day. But after a careful examination of the returns

to Parliament for 1429 and 1431, the years before and after the Act, Mr. Stubbs pronounces that it actually made no change in the character and position of the knights of the shires, and that no change in the representatives appears to have been contemplated. The forty-shilling freeholders seem to have formed the real county constituency all along. "They were the men who served on juries, who attended the three weeks' court of the sheriff, and who assembled in the ranks of the forces of the shire." And since 50*l.* a year was then the ordinary annual expenditure of a small country squire, Mr. Stubbs does not regard an Act lodging the franchise in the hands of the forty-shilling freeholders as an oligarchic restriction.

In like manner the statute of 1446, limiting the choice of the electors to notable knights and squires and gentlemen of birth, to the exclusion of yeomen and others of humbler degree, seems to have made no change in the representation of the shires. In every county the same family names occur both before and after the passing of the statute. "Both before and after the Act of 1430, the franchise was in the hands of the substantial freeholders, and both before and after 1446 the representation of the counties was practically engrossed by the gentry. The election of a yeoman was not impossible, but no proof of such election having been made is forthcoming." Mr. Stubbs is thus led to ascribe the statutes of both 1430 and 1446 to some particular, local disturbances, and improper elections consequent on "the lack of governance" during the Lancaster period. "We cannot question," he concludes, "that the Act of 1430 was demanded by the disorderly condition of the county courts, or that that of 1446 was the result of the choice of unfit and incompetent members." This conclusion seems not literally consistent with a subsequent remark (p. 557) that the county courts were disorderly, "but it does not follow that unfit persons were elected." The explanation of the apparent inconsistency seems to be that the statute of 1446 "was called for by the occurrence of some particular scandal" (p. 556), not by the frequent election of yeomen or other persons of humble station. Another apparent inconsistency in relation to the word "valettus" in the Act of 1446 is, perhaps, likewise susceptible of some explanation. In that Act this term means doubtless, as Mr. Stubbs says, yeoman, but he understands it as meaning an esquire in the case of a Parliament of 1322 (pp. 397, 556), yet in a note (p. 397) states that "in 1322 Worcestershire returned a valettus or yeoman who received only 2*s.* for his expenses."

The question whether a spirit of oligarchical restriction is to be traced in the election statutes of Henry the Sixth's reign raises wider inquiries, and is not, we think, itself decisively settled by the fact which the learning of Mr. Stubbs has brought out, that those Acts made no change in the status and character of either electors or representatives. At the beginning of his volume, Mr. Stubbs observes that parliamentary institutions during the fourteenth century are the main, if not sole, subject of constitutional history, but that in the fifteenth we are concerned more with the workings of national life beneath these political forms. Among the chief movements

of national life in that age ought to be placed the rise of new classes in wealth, independence, and legal and social status, entitling them to rank as full citizens. Of these the tenant farmers and the copyholders had a strong claim to recognition. Although Mr. Stubbs does not draw the inference, his description of the tenant farmers establishes the right of many of them in reason and equity to come within the pale of the constitution, even if persons "of small substance and of no value" were to be shut out. Mr. Stubbs does not mention the copyholders, but they too were rising in wealth and social consideration, gaining increased legal security, and becoming subject to some of the same public duties; a copyhold of 46*s.* 8*d.* ranking with a freehold of 40*s.* as the qualification of a juror. To exclude freeholders under 40*s.* was an innovation in the constitution; but had there been no positively retrogressive and reactionary enactment with respect to the franchise, the non-admission in the fifteenth century of tenant farmers and copyholders to representation may fairly be considered evidence of the illiberal spirit of the classes controlling legislation. We do not for our own part conceive that the Act of 1406 contemplated the presence of either landless labourers or villeins in the county court, or intended to enfranchise them. And the conjecture of Mr. Stubbs that some formidable gathering of self-emancipated villeins or Lollardite mobs may have led to the statute of 1430 may be well founded. But it was in complete conformity with the character of the age, and with the general conduct of the dominant classes in country and town alike, in the municipal corporation and the guild as in the shire, to restrict privilege and power within the narrowest compass, and to exclude every new form of competition.

Still with all its narrowness and selfishness, its tendency to exclusion and monopoly, the fifteenth century was an age of transition and preparation, in which mediæval England was passing away, and modern England silently growing up in its place. The chief characteristic of the mediæval polity had been the immense political power of the Church and the baronage, and the foundations on which it had rested in both cases were undermined when Henry the Seventh ascended the throne. The political balance was thus destroyed, and royalty became for a time supreme. The king became the sole object of emotions and ideas which had previously found part of their satisfaction elsewhere. The growth of loyalty to the king had been slow; "the feudal feeling had intercepted a good deal of it," and the Church in a different way had fed the imagination and engrossed affections which afterwards found no object save royalty. Hence, as Mr. Stubbs observes, "the Plantagenet history can show no such instances of enthusiastic devotion as lighted up the dark days of the Stewarts." The rise of a great middle class in both country and town, which was eventually to succeed to the power of the baronage and the Church, and to substitute the House of Commons for the Crown as the centre of political power, tended likewise for a time to strengthen the monarchy, because this new class was alike weary of the turbulence of the old aristocracy and afraid of anarchy and communism springing from the proletariat ranks below.

We have not attempted to do more than follow Mr. Stubbs over a part of the ground covered in his third volume, and we are at a loss for words to express our admiration of the depth and extent of the research and learning it shows. We do not everywhere concur unreservedly in the author's conclusions, and there are points—the lawyers and the copyholders of the fifteenth century, for example—where he appears to us to display less than his usual knowledge and power of investigation. We trust, too, that not even his authority will bring into fashion the practice of citing statutes by the volume and page of a particular edition. But these are spots on the sun. Mr. Stubbs has long been known as the first historical scholar in England, and we believe the present volume will not only sustain but raise his reputation.

Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus. By H. A. J. Munro. (Deighton, Bell & Co.)

THERE is by this time a somewhat nauseous savour about comparisons of English with German classical scholarship. This would, perhaps, not be the case were the comparisons more generally in our own favour; but we have been so often found wanting, so often convicted of downright laziness, that we are naturally grown a little irritable upon any mention of this subject. At Cambridge, indeed, it is the custom to say that the course of classical study there pursued fosters a diffidence or fastidiousness which prevents the very best scholars from venturing into print. Their scholarship is of so angelic a perfection that they fear to tread where foolish Germans rush in and flounder about in uncouth enjoyment. And there is more truth in this apology than the unlearned are likely to perceive. Certainly the two scholars of whom Cambridge has, in the present generation, been most proud, have become famous, like "single-speech" Hamilton, for only one production apiece, and that of no great dimensions; but it cannot be denied that Mr. Munro's 'Lucretius' and Mr. Shilleto's 'Falsa Legatio' are masterpieces unequalled in their way by anything which Germany can yet show. These two books since their first appearance have been continually polished and improved with loving labour, but their authors have produced no new works of any importance. Mr. Shilleto was engaged at the time of his death on an edition of Thucydides, of which he had completed only a small part. Mr. Munro has published an edition of the short anonymous 'Ætina,' a few Latin verses, and a text of Horace, which, in spite of many excellent corrections, has scarcely attracted notice. Occasional brief utterances showed that he was still at work, and at last he has collected into a book, *Sosiorum pumice mundus*, a number of detached notes on Catullus, which appeared for the most part originally in the *Philological Journal*. We confess to feeling some disappointment that so many years of silence have produced no larger fruit, and that the only Englishman who can pretend to rival Madvig and the late Prof. Ritschl is still content to rest upon the fame of one *magnum opus*. The extraordinary merits of the present volume serve only to heighten this vexation. In spite of the labours of Mr. Robinson Ellis a good edition of Catullus is still wanting, and the scholar who is best of all qualified for

the task by learning and ability and enthusiasm, puts us off with a few unconnected annotations. Such as they are, we are thankful for them, and, though we hoped for more, there is but little fault to find with what we have got. Of the notes here presented some are critical, some explanatory of the text, and some historical, but whether it is a MS. reading, or an interpretation, or a character that wants mending, Mr. Munro is always a master of his craft. The knowledge and critical acumen displayed in this small volume are alike beyond praise, yet they go so nicely hand in hand that it is difficult to illustrate the one without the other, or both together, within the limits of a brief review. A short specimen, perhaps, will suffice to give a hint of the cleverness with which Mr. Munro contrives to bring light out of darkness. The 54th poem is, in its MS. form, wholly unintelligible, and is abandoned in despair by previous editors, who find in it all manner of corruptions, lacunæ, and confusion of separate poems. Mr. Munro prints simply

Othonis caput (oppido est pusillum)
et, tristicæ, semilauta crura,
subtile et leve pedum Libonis,
si non omnia, displicere vellem
tibi et Fuficio seni recocto :—
irascere iterum meis iambis
imnerentibus, unice imperator.

Here two slight verbal alterations, a little punctuation, and a reference to the 29th poem, suffice to make sense out of nonsense. Mr. Munro has, in fact, reduced emendation almost to a science. He works out a kind of personal equation for the scribe of a MS., and corrects the reading according to laws of error observed in each particular writer. If he guesses he does it brilliantly, more brilliantly even than Madvig himself. In one instance only does his judgment seem to be at fault. In the 25th poem occur the two following lines:—

Idemque Thalle, turbida rapacior procella,
Cum diva mulier aries ostendit oscitantes.

The second line, which, as it stands, is hopeless, is corrected by all editors in an unsatisfactory manner, upon the supposition that it indicates the occasion upon which Thallus indulges his rapacity. We venture to think that Catullus meant it to illustrate rather the rapacity of the wind. It is, perhaps, possible that *aries* represents an original *areis*, and that the line contains some reference to the action of the wind upon the threshed sheaves. The mention of this latter poem reminds us of the solitary point upon which we have any general disagreement with Mr. Munro. He here quotes Martial, viii. 59, and suggests that the epigrammatist was imitating Catullus. In this particular instance, perhaps, he is right; but he shows in many places in this volume an extraordinary aptitude for finding conscious imitations where a less learned reader would hardly remark a coincidence. For instance, Catullus had written—

Sed tu insulsa male et molesta vivis.

Upon which Mr. Munro remarks, "I believe Martial had this line in his mind when he wrote—

Gratis qui dare vos jubet puellæ,
Insulsiſſimus improbiſſimusque est."

We have noted other cases of this little failing, but they are not worth quoting for their own sakes. Many of these notes appeared in print a considerable time ago, and have been discussed by Mr. Robinson Ellis in his recent commentary on Catullus. Mr. Munro now

replies, and criticizes his critic with grave severity. In conclusion, it need only be said that this book is worthy of the splendid reputation of its author, whose name will of itself convey a higher recommendation than any praise of ours.

East Cheshire : Past and Present ; or, a History of the Hundred of Macclesfield, from Original Records. By J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. Vol. I. Illustrated. (Printed for the Author.)

Few of the counties of England appear to excite so much interest at the present time as Lancashire and Cheshire. Much is written about their history and the history of the families associated with them, and, however small the book or however indirectly it is connected with one or other of the Counties Palatine, it is eagerly sought after by collectors. There are several well-known histories, either of the whole county of Cheshire or particular portions of it. These are more or less comprehensive, but still limited as to original research. The handsome volume before us contains the first portion of the results of four or five years' labour; the second is to follow before the end of this year. It can hardly be a subject of regret to the original subscribers that the modest designs of the author, as put forth in his first prospectus, has from various circumstances been so much extended. A cursory examination of this book and a comparison with any of the previous histories will at once show the character and extent of the original information Mr. Earwaker has brought together; and his book may fairly be considered an entirely independent contribution to the history of Cheshire. Mr. Earwaker in his last prospectus informed us that after having for some time worked amongst the Cheshire Records, now at the Record Office and elsewhere—"it was not long before it was discovered that much that had been previously accepted without enquiry, was in reality as often wrong as right." Others also have made this discovery, and it is not surprising that Mr. Earwaker thought that a new kind of work is required, which shall be exhaustive and, at the same time, of interest alike to the antiquary and general reader. It is satisfactory to learn that, having once assured himself that in this matter, as in everything else, one fact is of infinitely more importance than any number of careless statements or opinions, Mr. Earwaker pursued his investigations, and accepted as far as possible nothing but what was capable of proof. Had he taken the easier course, of copying the statements of his predecessors without inquiry, such a book as the present one could never have appeared. Mr. Earwaker has shown how county histories may and ought to be written, and the authors of future works of the kind will find it to their own and their readers' advantage to follow his plan.

To the historian several people and incidents connected with the part of Cheshire to the history of which this work is devoted are particularly interesting. Here were born and bred four men who played an important part during the Civil War,—John Bradshaw, Sir William Brereton, Col. Henry Bradshaw, and Col. (Robert) Dukinfield. Of their lives many particulars are and will be given, and much

new matter will be found relating to the Civil War in Cheshire. On pp. 314 to 316 is a description of the siege of Wythenshawe, with a full list of the persons who acted as the garrison, the account of which amongst the State Papers appears to have been hitherto overlooked. For a year and a half (1642 to 1644) Wythenshawe was more or less in a state of siege, and surrendered after but little loss of life, for the most important incident appears, according to tradition, apparently borne out by the Parish Registers of Stockport, to have been the death of an officer, who, having rashly exposed himself by sitting on a wall, was shot by a maid-servant, who begged leave to fire at him. Lists of the "delinquents," as they were called, with a schedule of their estates, together with the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Sequestrators in Cheshire, will be found in the General History. The quaint account of the annoyances to which Mr. William Davenport was subjected in the years 1642-3-4 supplies a good picture of the times. This has been imperfectly printed in Dr. Ormerod's 'History of Cheshire,' but is here given in full on pp. 429-33. On p. 226, &c., there is a description of the proceedings taken against Dr. Peter Harrison, Rector of Cheadle, who was implicated in the so-called "Cheshire Rising" of 1659, which was but the prelude to the restoration of Charles the Second in the following year. The disturbed state of the country is illustrated by the account of the death of Mr. Shallerosse, the learned Rector of Stockport, who, as is here shown for the first time, was slain near Dudley Castle whilst on his way to London, to plead his own cause before the Parliament. The convoy of horse, in whose charge he was, was attacked by the King's troops, and he was unfortunately killed.

Mr. Earwaker has made excellent use of the Cheshire Records, only recently transferred to London, and there carefully calendared; the MSS. collections in the British Museum, the Bodleian, &c., and it may be added that the local and other collections in the hands of members of what may be called the new school of archaeology, have afforded him valuable materials. Each separate parish, with its townships and hamlets, is treated methodically, and, for the most part, exhaustively. The author has done good service by thus assembling an immense number of historical facts, and so arranging them that the general reader may without interruption pursue an unbroken course through the main text of the work, whilst for the curious are reserved the notes, in which are contained much that will be appreciated by the antiquary and genealogist. Instead of burdening his pages with long Latin documents that few persons take the trouble to read, Mr. Earwaker has adopted the plan which was so much commended in our notice of the new edition of Whitaker's 'History of Whalley,' and has translated all documents and inscriptions into English.

From the Inquisitions Post Mortem and other documents all the information has been selected and printed that is of importance in elucidating the history of people and places, and in them, as in all other charters and deeds, wherever names are given in the originals they are in the abstract printed in full. These names of the jurors and witnesses, it will easily be seen, add greatly to the value of the book, as much

of the present interest in genealogy centres in tracing-out the minor gentry and old yeoman families. It may also be mentioned that this is one of the first instances in which any great use has been made of those indispensable records—the Parish Registers, the real value of which is now at last being recognized. Mr. Earwaker mentions in his Preface that before the second volume is issued he hopes to have personally examined the registers of every parish in the extensive hundred of Macclesfield.

In the General History at the commencement of the volume, amongst much other curious information, will be found a list of all the families in Macclesfield Hundred who entered their pedigrees at any of the four Cheshire visitations taken in 1566, 1580, 1613, and 1633-4. It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Earwaker may be able to carry out his intention of printing in his two volumes complete pedigrees of all these families. If this is done, the work will contain what might almost be called an amended and extended herald's visitation, and the pedigrees will include all the old families of any note in the hundred. In the present volume seventeen pedigrees, some of very great length, are printed, and it is evident that much care and time have been bestowed upon them. We are pleased to find that, as far as possible, the descents of each generation are proved step by step from inquisitions post mortem, marriage settlements, parish registers, &c., so that, as promised in the Prospectus, these pedigrees are "worked out with a minuteness of detail previously unattempted in any county history."

Mr. Earwaker has followed an entirely new system in dealing with the rectors of the various parishes, and too much praise cannot be given for the way in which this portion of the work has been done. In almost every instance an unbroken line of names is supplied, spreading over the past 600 years, the information being derived from authentic sources. But of equal or greater importance are the biographies of each rector or vicar, which have been added when by any possibility they could be obtained, and often notes of the books they wrote, and other scraps of information, which will be of the greatest use. Perhaps one of the most striking features of the work is the account of the ancient stained glass and heraldic monuments for which the churches of Cheshire were formerly so remarkable. Few of these now exist, and Mr. Earwaker has been indeed fortunate in obtaining a volume of notes of Cheshire churches, made about the year 1633, some time before the havoc of the Civil War commenced. By this he is enabled to supplement the accounts made by the industrious family of the Randle Holmes, of Chester, and has given, in some instances with illustrations, the most perfect account to be obtained of the monuments, &c., as they then existed in the various churches in the hundred.

The county of Chester is, as is well known, famous for its "black and white" houses, built of oak and plaster, and now most picturesque in appearance. Of these many are described and illustrated. Of one in particular, which has, perhaps, a world-wide reputation—Bramhall Hall—the best account that has ever appeared is here given. Two views show

the hall as it existed towards the end of the last century, and the many pages of careful description enable the reader to picture to himself each of its panelled rooms, with its armorial escutcheons illustrative of the history of the ancient family of Davenport of Bramhall. The splendid piece of heraldic tapestry is described for the first time. Whatever may be the fate of this fine old building, its history is here indelibly recorded.

Before concluding our notice of this elaborate volume, we must not forget to mention the full-page views of churches, monuments, old halls, &c., which are not only artistically executed, but also—as we know, from having seen some of the originals—are accurate representations of the objects intended. These, as we are informed in the Preface, are fac-similes of drawings made by Mrs. Earwaker, and it should be a subject of congratulation to all interested in the county of Chester that such careful investigations of its past history should be accompanied by such beautiful illustrations of its present characteristics. The smaller cuts and the numerous heraldic illustrations, also by the same lady, add much to the appearance of the pages, and are all executed in very good taste. The two photographs which appear in this work are of no real value, and are scarcely suitable illustrations for a book of this class.

The book is well printed and well "got-up"; there is an ample index, and we can hardly hesitate to say that, if it is completed in the same spirit, and with the same amount of research and ability, it will take its rank amongst the first of the county histories.

Correspondance de Madame de Pompadour.

Edited by P. A. Malassis. (Paris, Baur.)

THERE is a resemblance of no very fanciful sort between the present state of literature in France and that which existed at the beginning of the last century. Then, as now, a great literary generation was passing away. In the year 1705, the law-giver and almost the last survivor of the classical age was vainly attempting to gain new triumphs in that field of satire which had founded his reputation. In 1877, the father of French Romanticism strove once more to rouse the old enthusiasm on the topic which had already furnished the 'Châtiments' and 'Napoléon le Petit.' But just as Boileau's last satire was received with respectful indifference, not even the spice of political analogy could revive much interest in the fate of Baudin, and the other victims of 1851. The public turned aside to Le Sage then, as now to MM. Belot and Alphonse Daudet. But the dearth of real creative genius is a godsend to others as well as to novelists. Such *interregna* are the times when the lower species of the literary universe are evolved, from the writers of poems which are never read, to the narrators of events which never happened. The noble army of memoir forgers, under their skilful leader, Sandraz de Courtitz, had many a prosperous campaign in the early years of the eighteenth century. But as this line of business is now monopolized by newspapers, a new trade was sought for, and not in vain. It is rather hard to find a name for its professors. To paraphrase a well-known saying of Lord Beacons-

field's, to call them literary scavengers would be uncivil, while the title of critical editors would pass the limits of justifiable irony. We mean the good people who discover by accident or industry the waste-paper basket of a forgotten writer. It is instantly proclaimed that a work is in preparation which shall place the genius of Bavius or Mævius in a totally new light. Or else some letters of an historical personage are in question. The public are then persuaded that at length, for the first time, the Reformation or the Thirty Years' War can be rightly understood. In due time out comes a volume similar to the one which lies before us. Such a work is not to be cast before the vulgar public. There is a solemn enumeration of the copies printed; so many on *carré vergé*, so many more (carefully numbered) on *raisin Whatman*, and finally, for millionaires and the Muses,—*12 Ex. raisin chine, avec triple état des deux portraits, numérotés de 226 à 237.*" If this does not appal a critic, he must be indeed deficient in proper reverence.

M. Malassis tells his readers that the letters he has published were purchased at a high price only last year. Mr. Morrison in fact bought them. They comprise Madame de Pompadour's correspondence with her father, M. Poisson; her brother, M. de Vandières (afterwards known as the Marquis de Marigny); Paris-Duverney, the famous financier, the Duc d'Aiguillon, and others. It may be observed at once that any hopes of finding new historic materials in these letters are soon disappointed. To do M. Malassis justice, he does not claim this merit, although he expresses his belief that the letters "will be precious to those who delight in seeing historical personages moving, and visible from all points of view." There was, in truth, but very scanty gleanings left for any one. All the facts had been related in more than one memoir, from the biography published in Madame de Pompadour's lifetime* to the curious 'Journal d'une Femme de Chambre' (Madame du Hausset), which appeared in 1809, and on which Sainte-Beuve founded one of his delightful 'Causeries.' Several of these works are obvious forgeries, such as the so-called 'Mémoires de Madame de Pompadour' (Liège, 1765, 2 vols.) and the various collections of letters. On the other hand, there is every ground for believing that the memoirs which appeared in 1802, attributed to Soulavie, were at least founded on trustworthy materials, and they may be consulted on some points even at the present day. But all these materials have been analyzed with diligence and skill, and every particle of real information extracted by M. Campardot in his 'Madame de Pompadour et la Cour de Louis XV.' (Paris, 1867). Accordingly it is not to be wondered at that M. Malassis did not think it necessary in his brief Introduction to recount once more the career of his heroine. The cultivators of the *genre inédit* do not require to be told how Jeanne Antoinette Poisson passed a life which not even the most skilful biographer could now make interesting. We know that she belonged to a wealthy family of the *bourgeoisie*, and that she was literally brought up to fill the position she afterwards occupied. Perhaps nothing

* It was published in London, and went through four editions, the first in 1768. It was translated by La Place, but his MS. was seized before it could be printed.

casts more light on the ethics of the age than the exclamation which her relations frequently uttered by way of admiration—"C'est un morceau de roi!" This high aspiration, it is needless to say, did not prevent her early marriage with Lenormand d'Etiolles, nephew of the Fermier-Général, and a personage in no way likely to prove an obstacle to his wife's ambition. An opportunity occurred in the year 1744, and it was skilfully utilized. The students of memoirs will recollect the various intrigues which followed the sudden death of Madame de Chateauroux. One party attempted to supply the responsible vacancy by a lady of high birth, but the energy of Madame de Tencin succeeded in gaining the coveted post for her protégée, Madame d'Etiolles. Although in this year, to use the judicious euphemism of Cardinal de Brienne, she was *arrangée avec le roi*, the full apotheosis did not take place till the following summer. She was then created by royal patent Marquise de Pompadour, a title which had belonged to a very ancient family of Limousin, extinct in 1722. Her husband was relegated to Avignon, and his loyal obedience rewarded by repeated promotions. Then burst forth the strains of sacred poets. The Abbé de Bernis celebrated the entry of Madame de Pompadour at Versailles as that of a *beauté sage*:—

Tout va changer : les crimes d'un volage
Ne seront plus érigés en exploits ;
La Pudeur seule obtiendra notre hommage ;
L'Amour constant rentrera dans ses droits.
L'exemple en est donné par le plus grand des rois,
Et par la beauté la plus sage.

Even Voltaire could write to D'Alembert after her death, when certainly his praise was disinterested: "Avez-vous regretté M^{me} de Pompadour? Oui, sans doute; car, dans le fond de son cœur, elle était des nôtres; elle protégeait les lettres autant qu'elle le pouvait: voilà un beau rêve de fini!..." Voltaire was sincere in his admiration for her, and it is only justice to admit that she assisted men of literature. But Louis XV. could not be persuaded to become a Mæcenas, and Madame de Pompadour could but seldom offer any substantial help to hungry philosophers. The King looked on most of these writers with a pious horror of their opinions, just as he condemned the immorality of Frederick the Great: "C'est un fou sans mœurs, sans religion, et sans principes." On this Sainte-Beuve remarked that the relative proportion of moral principle in the two kings would be indeed hard to decide, "but Louis XV. really possessed a little more, *since he thought so*."

While all attempts to depict Madame de Pompadour as a successful politician or as a discerning patron of literature are now exploded, the letters before us decidedly confirm the belief that she honestly resisted many temptations offered by her situation. She seems to have preserved a certain flavour of her original *bourgeoise* kindness and honesty in an atmosphere and under conditions by no means conducive to their growth. The letters published by M. Malassis present the heroine as an affectionate daughter and sister, and a busy, sensible friend. The style reminds us by itself that we are no longer in that seventeenth century when all the chambermaids wrote like duchesses. In the next age the rule appears to have been reversed. Dorine and Toinette would not have written in this style: "Jay pris beaucoup de quinquina 2

seignés (*sic*) et autant de médecine mont entièrement tirées d'affaire." This was written, it is true, before Madame d'Etiolles had blossomed into her later rank, and the style certainly improves in after years. The letters to her father, M. Poisson, are generally upon one theme, viz., his requests for this or that piece of promotion, and her skilful refusals. One of the friends for whom he pleads more than once is that illustrious Boret immortalized by Diderot in the 'Neveu de Rameau.' In none of the letters do we meet with any anecdotes of the literary men who were so constantly in Quesnay's room, and who paid such devout court to their patroness. The only literary man of any description (and it is a very small description!) among the correspondents is that Abbé Leblanc whom not even the influence of the all-powerful mistress, added to his own proved mediocrity, could push into the Academy. It is said that he used jokingly to remark that the marquise carried him as far as the door and there let him fall. Another correspondent, the Duc d'Aiguillon, was distinguished for his military incapacity even above the Broglies and Soubises. He writes pettish notes to the marquise, now threatening to resign, and now begging for this or that province, while she soothes or scolds him maternally. Perhaps the most interesting portions of the book are the conversations between Madame de Pompadour and the President de Meinières, although they have been published more than once before. M. de Meinières was one of those magistrates who, during the eighteenth century, attempted to assume once more the political independence of the days of the Fronde. He was consequently in disgrace at court, and, putting his Roman Senatorship into his pocket, he did not disdain to approach the royal backstairs, in order to beg a company for his son. The dialogue is full of the richest unconscious humour on both sides, and we regret that we have no space to quote. But it is sufficient by itself to make M. Malassis's volume worth the opening, even if all the rest be skipped.

In conclusion, we have nothing but unqualified praise for the "setting" of this book. Such wealth of paper, typography, and vignettes is seldom seen. And the admirable engravings of Vanloo's two portraits of Madame de Pompadour, one as La Belle Jardinière, the other as a Sultana, are really worth by themselves the price of the book. If M. Malassis (whose death we regret to see recorded as we finish this notice) has not by this volume done much to enhance his previous reputation as an explorer in historical by-paths, he has at least furnished the lovers of ornamental books with a specimen which that numerous body will certainly appreciate.

The Sonnets of Michael Angelo Buonarroti and Tommaso Campanella. Now for the first time translated into Rhymed English. By John Addington Symonds. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

As far as Michael Angelo is concerned, many persons may be inclined to accuse Mr. Symonds of claiming more than is lawfully his due. "By what right," they will say, "does he profess to be the first translator of poems many of which have been rendered into English by no less persons than Wordsworth and Southey,

to say nothing of the humbler but still respectable names of Taylor and Harford?" Such cavils will, however, only show that those who raise them are ignorant of one of the most curious instances of the maxim that "books, too, have their destinies." Michael Angelo Buonarroti, sculptor, painter, architect, and patriot, was also a fervent admirer of poetry, more especially, like all Italians of any genius whatsoever, of Dante; and, as is so often the case with men who study poetry, as, indeed, was the case with most men of culture in the sixteenth century, he was often fain to cast into a poetical form the thoughts with which his active and somewhat melancholy brain teemed. That this, rather than any innate gift of "poetizing," was the impulse that drove him to write sonnets and *canzoni* is clear from the fact that he appears to have scarcely written anything before his fortieth year, while the greater part of his poems belong to a time when he was quite an old man. It is, perhaps, not uncommon to see a man who has led a busy life solacing his old age with the composition of verses; it is far more rare to see such verses live among the most renowned in their language. Michael Angelo himself, however, appears to have had no expectation or desire of increasing by his pen the fame which he had acquired in abundance by his chisel; for at his death his poems existed only in manuscript, and not even in a collected form; nor was it for nearly sixty years that any of them, save the half-dozen or so given to the world by Vasari and Varchi, appeared in print. In the year 1623, however, a respectable academician of La Crusca, great-nephew and namesake of the artist, thinking, perhaps, that the world might with advantage know more of one of its greatest men, collated the MSS., then and till lately preserved by the Buonarroti family, with others which were accessible to him, particularly one which had found its way into the Vatican Library; and discovering, as might have been expected, that much of what the rugged giant of a former age had left was, both in form and matter, unsuited to the superficially refined taste of *seicentisti*, completed, omitted, and generally, as he himself phrased it, "reduced" until, in many of the poems, scarcely anything was left which the author could have recognized. Thus doctored, 'Le Rime di M. A. Buonarroti' were admitted among the *testi di lingua* by the Academy, were edited, annotated, translated into various languages, and served as foundation for all sorts of inferences during some 240 years as to their author's life. For instance, the story of his early passion for Luisa di Lorenzo de' Medici rests mainly on passages which he never wrote. As far as we can make out, no suspicion of what had been done occurred to any one. The silence of Ginguené and Hallam goes for little, as, by an odd omission, neither of those writers deems Michael Angelo worthy of a place in the history of Italian literature; but even the laborious Biagioli, though he mentions the "collation" of Michelangelo the younger, on which, indeed, his own edition is founded, has evidently no notion what collation in this case meant; nor is any hint given in Signor Saltini's preface to Barbera's little edition of 1858 which could indicate any suspicion of the true state of the case. It is the more curious that this suspicion

should have taken so long to awaken, that one or two specimens already existed of the younger Buonarroti's mode of procedure in the case of some of the Sonnets gives by Varchi. Thus the one beginning "A che più debbo," which stands eighteenth in the ordinary editions, while Mr. Symonds, following S. Guasti, numbers it xxxi.,—and which we have Varchi's authority for believing to be addressed to Tommaso Cavalieri, "giovane Romano nobilissimo, nel quale io conobbi già in Roma, oltre l'incomparabile bellezza del corpo, tanta leggiadria di costumi, che ben meritò che più l'amasse chi maggiormente il conosceva,"—the Phædrus or Lysis, in fact, of the day,—was so ruthlessly altered to suit the prudery of an age fully as dissolute as that which saw no offence in the homage paid to masculine beauty by a mind as pure as Socrates' or Plato's own, that of the whole, as given by Varchi, scarce two lines remain untouched, the concluding tercet especially having been weakened to a poor conceit in order to avoid the allusion to Cavalieri's name. A remark of Biagioli's at the head of his notes on this sonnet would lead to the inference that he had taken notice of what had been done here; but generally it may be said that not until the appearance of Signor Guasti's edition in 1863 was the crime which had, doubtless with the best intentions, been perpetrated fully revealed, and the poems of Michael Angelo given to such readers as could afford to buy a somewhat expensive work in the form in which the verses were left by their author. Of this edition Mr. Symonds has availed himself, and thus it is that with a clear conscience he can give himself out as the first English translator of Michael Angelo, the material on which his predecessors operated having been, though they knew it not, contributed far more by the academicians of the seventeenth century than by the artist of the sixteenth. It may be interesting in this relation if we give, as we are fortunately able to do, one and the same sonnet in four different forms: first, in the Vulgate, that is, as improved by the younger Buonarroti; then in the original, for which Varchi is here our sole authority, no MS. containing it; and, lastly, in the English versions founded on these two respectively, the one by Wordsworth, the other by Mr. Symonds:—

Non veder gli occhi miei cosa mortale
Quando refuse in me la prima face
Dei tuoi sereni, e in lor ritrovar pace
L'alma sperò, che sempre al suo fin sale.
Spiegando, ond' ella scese, in alto l'ale,
Non pure intende al bel ch'agli occhi piace;
Ma perchè è troppo debile e fallace,
Trasce in ver la forma universale.
Io dico ch' all' uom saggio quel che muore
Porger quiete non può; nè par s'aspetti
Amor ciò che fa 'l tempo cangiar pelo.
Voglia srenata è 'l senso, e non amore,
Che l'alma uccide. Amor può far perfetti
Gli animi qui, ma più perfetti in cielo.

This is neat and academical, but it is inferior to the rougher but far more pregnant original which follows:—

Non veder gli occhi miei cosa mortale,
Allor che ne' bei vostri intera pace
Trova; ma dentro, ov' ogni mal dispiace,
Chi d'amor l'alma a se simil m'assale?
E se creata a Dio non fosse eguale,
Altro che 'l bel di fuor ch'agli occhi piace
Più non vorria, ma perchè è sì fallace
Trasce nella forma universale.

Io dico ch' a chi vive quel che muore
Quetar non può dir, nè par s'aspetti,
L'eterno al tempo, ov' altri cangia il pelo.
Voglia srenata è 'l senso, e non amore
Che l'alma uccide, e 'l nostro fa perfetti
Gli amici què, ma più per morte in cielo.

Wordsworth's is in form, perhaps, the best of all the five which he has translated, always, be it remembered, from the *Rifacimento*:—

No mortal object did these eyes behold
When first they met the placid light of thine,
And my Soul felt her destiny divine,
And hope of endless peace in me grew bold:
Heaven-born, the Soul a heavenward course must hold;
Beyond the visible world she scorns to seek
(For what delights the sense is false and weak)
Ideal Form, the universal mould.
The wise man, I affirm, can find no rest
In that which perishes: nor will he lend
His heart to aught which doth on time depend.
'Tis sense, unbridled will, and not true love,
That kills the Soul; love better what is best
Even here below, but more in heaven above.

Mr. Symonds has supplied two versions. That in the text is preferable as the more literal on the whole, though the one he gives in a note has the advantage in rhythm:—

I saw no mortal beauty with these eyes
When perfect peace in thy fair eyes I found;
But far within, where all is holy ground,
My soul felt Love, her comrade of the skies:
For she was born with God in Paradise;
Else should we still to transient loves be bound;
But, finding these so false, we pass beyond
Unto the Love of Loves that never dies.
Nay, things that die cannot assuage the thirst
Of souls undying; nor Eternity
Serves Time, where all must fade that flourisheth.
Sense is not love, but lawlessness accurst:
This kills the soul; while our love lifts on high
Our friends on earth—higher in heaven through death.

Wordsworth, it will be seen, keeps closer to his model, inferior though it be, than Mr. Symonds to his. Possibly the smoother version, with its less richness of thought, was easier to follow closely, and it must be remembered that Wordsworth chose such few of the sonnets as suited him, while the younger translator has set himself a severe task, and may be excused if he has occasionally found it too much for him. He is less unequally matched, indeed we think he has certainly surpassed the greater poet, in the sonnet "Ben può talor" (lx. in his order, ix. in the usual arrangement), which has the further advantage for purposes of comparison, that the younger Buonarroti has adhered, at least in the first eight lines, almost exactly to one of the two versions left by his uncle, both of which Mr. Symonds conscientiously gives us. There is no need, therefore, to quote the original, but we give only these lines in the two translations. Wordsworth's is as follows. It will be seen that he has departed widely from the true sonnet form:—

Yes! hope may with my strong desire keep pace,
And I be undeluded, unbetrayed;
For if of our affections none finds grace
In sight of Heaven, then, wherefore hath God made
The world which we inhabit? Better plea
Love cannot have, than that in loving thee
Glory to that eternal Peace is paid,
Who such divinity to thee imparts
As hallows and makes pure all gentle hearts.

Mr. Symonds's:—

Sometimes my love I dare to entertain
With soaring hope not over-credulous;
Since if all human loves were impious,
Unto what end did God the world ordain?
For loving thee what license is more plain
Than that I praise thereby the glorious
Source of all joys divine, that comfort us
In thee, and with chaste fires the soul sustain?

So in the last line, "e qui caparra il paradiso" is more beautifully, as well as more correctly rendered by Mr. Symonds's "Yielding on earth earnest of Paradise," than by Wordsworth's "That breathes on earth the air of Paradise." Could the latter have misunderstood "caparra"?

One of Mr. Symonds's best renderings is the sonnet, No. xii. We give it in full, as it exists only in Michael Angelo's autograph, and is omitted altogether in the Vulgate, so that, until Signor Guasti's edition brought it to light, it remained unknown, though second to none in beauty of thought and superior to many in finish of expression. It is addressed to Vittoria Colonna:—

Felice spirito, che con zelo ardente,
Vecchio alla morte in vita il cor me tieni,
E fra mill' altri tuoi diletti e beni
Me sol saluti fra più nobil genti;
Come mi fusti ogli occhi, or alla mente,
Per l'altru' fiate, a consolar mi vieni:
Onde la speme il duol par che raffreni,
Che non men che 'l desio l'anima sente.
Dunque trovando in te chi per me parla,
Grazia di te per me fra tante cure,
Tal grazia ne ringrazia chi ti scrive.
Che sconsia e grand' usur saria a farla,
Donandoti turpissime pitture
Per riaver persone belle e vive.

Thus Englished by Mr. Symonds:—

Blest spirit, who with loving tenderness
Quickenest my heart so old and near to die,
Who, mid thy joys, on me dost bend an eye,
Though many nobler men around thee press!
As thou wert erewhile wont my sight to bless,
So to console my mind thou now dost fly;
Hope therefore stills the pangs of memory,
Which coupled with desire my soul distress.
So finding in thee grace to plead for me—
Thy thoughts for me sunk in so sad a case—
He who now writes returns thee thanks for these.
Lo it were foul and monstrous usury
To send thee ugliest paintings in the place
Of thy fair spirit's living phantasies.

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that Mr. Symonds has thought it necessary to adhere strictly to the readings adopted by Signor Guasti. He has himself pointed out the doubt that remains as to the Italian editor's grounds for preferring one reading to another, and for invariably selecting where it was possible the form given in Michael Angelo's autograph, which there is reason to suppose does not always represent the final shape given by the author. We may instance No. lxxvii. (l. in the usual arrangement), "Mentre m' attrista," remarking in the first place that Mr. Symonds seems to have missed the force of "parte" in the first line, if he intends to render "parte m' è caro" by "I find some cheer." It is clearly in the Tuscan sense of "meanwhile," in which it is used more than once by Dante, and is correlative to "mentre," as is shown by the variant "Quanto—tanto." There are in Signor Guasti's edition a great number of alternative readings, some of which appear decidedly superior to those he has chosen. The antithesis, for example, between the saddening and cheering effects of reminiscence is much better kept, if we read lines 5-8, as follows:—

Tristo m' è perchè forse tardi imparo
Quant' ogni uman diletto ha corta fede:
Caro m' è per la speme che procede
Da quel Divin che di se non fu avaro.

The idea in this last line occurs elsewhere, in the sonnet "Non è più bassa." Here it leads naturally up to the thought in line 12.

There are a few points in the translation which need criticism in detail; but first, per-

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haps, it is better to pass on to the other portion of the book. In the years when the younger Buonarroti was unwittingly doing his best to damage the poetical reputation of the uncle whom he revered, there was in the Castle of Sant' Elmo at Naples, then a Spanish prison, "in a dark hole, twenty-three steps underground, always in stench, darkness, and damp, ironed, lying on a wet straw pallet," a half-crazed Dominican monk, who for nearly a quarter of a century had been pouring forth from his dungeon books on philosophy, medicine, astrology, politics, everything knowable, one may say. Fra Tommaso Campanella had been imprisoned in 1599, at the age of thirty-one, coincidentally, as far as we can make out, by the ecclesiastical and civil powers on charges of heresy and sedition combined. The former, as every one knows, was common enough in those days. Sedition, too, was nothing strange under the Spanish rule in Naples. Since the Sicilian Vespers Italy had hardly seen a better or worse example of the

— mala signoria che sempre accora
Li popoli soggetti.

Campanella's own father had in his day perpetrated a successful little bit of rebellion, and had, for the time at least, cleared his own corner of Calabria from the Spanish yoke, so that he may have been regarded as having an hereditary tendency in this direction; but the accusation of conspiracy to bring the Turks down upon the Italian coasts must have been preposterous. At any rate, he was kept in prison for twenty-seven years, his confinement being varied with occasional torture. There can be little doubt that his brain was affected by this; and a touch of madness is perceptible in many of his writings, taking in several of the sonnets and other poems the form of a strange Apocalyptic mysticism, mingled, however, with abundance of shrewd satire and acute observation. The history of these poems is even more curious than that of Michael Angelo's, for they seem absolutely to have disappeared, or to have been traceable only by stray allusions in a few German writers (they were first published by a German, Campanella's disciple, Tobias Adami, in 1622), until, after a long search, they were rediscovered by J. G. Orelli, and by him republished in 1834. Twenty years later they were brought back to Italy by Signor Alessandro d'Ancona, whose elaborate Introduction is remarkable as the work of a youth of eighteen. Lastly, Mr. Symonds has now introduced the sonnets, which form less than half of the whole body of poems, to the English public, and it may be hoped that the poetical fame of Tommaso Campanella is now established, at all events that no future historian of Italian literature will fail to mention him in this capacity.

As regards the translation, Mr. Symonds has succeeded better with the philosophic than with the artistic poet. He has himself indicated a reason for this:—

"Both," he says, "pack their thoughts so closely that it is not easy to reproduce them without either awkwardness or sacrifice of matter. But while Campanella is difficult from the abruptness of his transitions and the violence of his phrases, Michael Angelo has the obscurity of a writer whose thoughts exceed his power of expression, and who complicates the verbal form by his endeavour to project what cannot easily be said in verse."

The former difficulty is obviously less troublesome to grapple with than the latter. It is

easier to engrave a picture of clear outline, however quaint, than the unfinished sketch of some design full of imagination. Not that Campanella's sonnets are otherwise than pregnant. Here is one taken almost at random, but applicable to other times than the year 1600:—

Il popolo è una bestia varia e grossa,
Ch' ignora le sue forze: e però stassi
A pesi e botte di legni e di sassi,
Guidato da un fanciul che non ha possa,
Ch' egli [? Ch' ei non] potria disfar con una scossa:
Ma lo teme, e lo serve a tutti spassi;
Nè sa quanto è temuto, ch'è i bombassi
Fanno un incanto, che i sensi gl' ingrossa.
Cosa stupenda! e' appicca e imprigiona
Con le man proprie, e si dà morte e guerra
Per un carlin di quanti egli al re dona.
Tutto è suo quanto sta fra cielo e terra:
Ma non l' conosce: e se qualche persona
Di ciò l' avvisa, e' l' uccide ed atterra.

The people is a beast of muddy brain,
That knows not its own force, and therefore stands
Loaded with wood and stone: the powerless hands
Of a mere child guide it with bit and rein:
One kick would be enough to break the chain;
But the beast fears, and what the child demands
It does; nor its own terror understands,
Confused and stupefied by bugbears vain.
Most wonderful! with its own hand it ties
And gags itself—gives itself death and war
For pence doled out by kings from its own store.
Its own are all things between earth and heaven;
But this it knows not; and if one arise
To tell the truth, it kills him unforgiven.

Except in the last word, Mr. Symonds has here kept creditably close to his original, and something must be allowed to the exigencies of rhyme, especially in such a very exigent form of verse as the sonnet. Sometimes he might with advantage have laboured a little more in this respect. "Gentility—nobility," "glorious—impious," "sees—seize," would be legitimate rhymes in Italian, but can hardly pass muster in English.

The notes are brief but useful. Those to Campanella are mainly taken from Adami, in one instance rather too literally. Sonnet liv. ends with the line

Ch' io m' intuasti come tu t' immii,

borrowed directly from Dante (Par. ix. 81),—"Questo verso è Dantesco," says Adami; but we venture to think that Mr. Symonds, in speaking of "the Dantesque language of the last line" would lead any one to suppose that the verse was not in Dante. "Dantesco" and "Dantesque" are surely two very different things. If another edition is called for, Mr. Symonds should give, in the first place, an index of first lines; and, secondly, the text of each sonnet in the original. Both the books from which he has translated are exceedingly difficult of access: it may be doubted if there are a dozen copies of either in London. Nor would a little critical editing be out of place. We have said something in this respect of the Michael Angelo sonnets, and Campanella's editors do not seem to have taken much care to obtain an accurate text. Mr. Symonds himself notices one such instance, where "bocca" has been absurdly given for "buca" in Sonnet liv. It may be as well to suggest another. The line

Sotto Taida, Sinon, Giuda, ed Omero,

in No. xli. is very obscure, especially from the juxtaposition of Homer with the other three; nor does Adami's note, "Questi son ogli quattro Evangelii del secolo tenebroso di Abaddon," help us much. Should we not read "Sotto Caifa, Simon, Giuda, e Lutero"? Campa-

nella, though called a heretic, was no admirer of Luther.

We wish we had space to call attention to some of the poems which Mr. Symonds has omitted. Especially curious are three attempts at Elegiacs, almost unique we should think in the Romance languages. Here is a specimen, from a translation of Psalm cxii.:—

Quegli beato è, del Signor ch' ha santa temenza,
Sicuro e lieto il fa sua legge pia.
Di costui in terra alligna il seme potente,
Del questo il germe ogn' or benedetto fia.

Not worse than many other such with which we are familiar. Readers who take an interest in Italian literature should make further acquaintance with Campanella. As a philosopher and *savant* he is not uninteresting; as a poet he is decidedly above the average of his contemporaries. The age was feeble, and perhaps it was as well that, as Hallam says, "he was not destitute of leisure," and, it may be added, seclusion.

In conclusion, Mr. Symonds may be thanked for two services. Not only has he re-introduced an old friend in his true features, stripped of the mask under which it was impossible rightly to appreciate him, but he has made Englishmen acquainted with another who is no small addition to the number of literary companions.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

My Heart's in the Highlands. By the Author of 'The Sun-Maid.' (Bentley & Son.)

Love Lost, but Honour Won. By T. R. Monro. 3 vols. (Samuel Tinsley & Co.)

Her Father's Child. By Mrs. W. R. Snow. (Remington & Co.)

Happy with Either. By A. L. O. S. 2 vols. (Same publishers.)

'MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS' is a novel more readable than artistic. It offends every treasured prejudice of a cultured mind. It is full of such phrases as "quite a lavish expenditure," "Mrs. Raymond Paget exclaimed with astonishment," "her neutral-tinted conjugal appendage," "quite too tired," "all other etceteras and appendages—appertaining thereunto," "quite disgracefully scratched." There is in this novel some bad English, some bad Latin, some bad Italian, and some bad geography, as well as a large quantity of bad French. Some of the bad French may be put down to "printer's errors," as, for instance, "Peau de Swede" and "parceque c'est comme ça, Clare, qui voulez vous?" But it is always an ominous sign of something more than carelessness when one finds a vastly undue proportion of printer's errors in those passages of a book which are written in foreign tongues. At the same time, as we said above, the novel is readable enough, is perfectly good in tone, and will, no doubt, enjoy a certain popularity in connexion with the circulating libraries.

A few months ago we had occasion to notice a novel called 'The Vandeleurs of Red Tor,' by Mr. Monro. It had its good points, unquestionably; but these were neither so many nor so conspicuous as to lead to the belief that the world would thus soon be favoured with three more volumes of fiction from the same hand. It is a dangerous experiment for any writer to publish two long stories within twelve months; and those who make the experiment should at least have for their

excuse that whatever they produce is sure of a favourable reception. Mr. Monro may be able to flatter himself with an idea of this kind, in which case he must be held to be in some sense justified. But if he intends to go on at the same rate, and to maintain the same confidence, it will be necessary that he should guarantee complete originality, of expressions if not of types, in each successive narrative. This he does not at present do. In 'Love Lost, but Honour Won' the reader will find more than one passage which bears a strong resemblance to passages in 'The Vandeurs of Red Tor.' Thus, in the latter story there occurred a battle royal between two "renowned athletes," ending in the death of the combatants, and the madness of the woman who was the only witness of their struggle.

"With a cry of bitter rage and hate," ran the earlier narrative, "Vandeleur threw himself upon his rival, and grasping him round the waist, would have hurled him down the precipice, but for once he had met his match. . . . Hugged in Lionel's iron grasp, he twisted his limbs about his antagonist's body with the suppleness of a snake. . . . With every muscle tense, a moment they rocked to and fro, then quivered erect once more. There was no blood, no blow, no sound. Each was slowly but surely strangling the other."

In the story now challenging notice, two equally mighty men engage in a very similar conflict, though with no apparent motive.—

"With the savage yell of some wild animal, Brasingham . . . sprang at him, caught him round the neck. . . . 'When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war.' . . . Neither lost his hold on the other for a moment. They had struggled into a standing position, too closely intertwined for blows. Shoulder to shoulder, knee to knee, they rocked and strained, and rocked again. With every muscle tense . . . each strove to wrench himself from the other's herculean grasp. . . . Like a rock each stood, yet neither could free a hand to strike, so tightly interlaced were their sinewy limbs . . . hugged in each other's embrace."

Is it unnatural to expect, after this, that every book which Mr. Monro may persuade himself to write will contain two powerful giants, who, sooner or later, will attempt to strangle each other? On precisely the same grounds the writer may be safely trusted to people his forthcoming novels with hosts of lovely women, in gorgeous dresses minutely described, and with gentlemen of the Antinous as well as the Hercules type. It is true that Mr. Monro's plots are fairly ingenious; or rather they are too ingenious, for the effort to follow them exhausts the reader's patience before they have quite succeeded in arousing his interest.

Mrs. Snow has written the story of a vulgar and dissipated man, as though it were worth writing; and she shows no better evidence of fitness for her task than a certain amount of cynicism in her style. The volume is full of the crimes and coarsenesses of a selfish villain, and he is held up in the last chapter as successful, honoured, and in good repute. This is Mrs. Snow's only excuse for describing the sordid existence of such a pitiable creature; if she had moralized over him, killed him dramatically, or piously made him repent, the book would have been unpardonable. It is true that 'Her Father's Child' is full of "good" characters, who act honourably, suffer, quote French and Scripture; but the effect of the narrative is to make them

play the part of foils to the villain, who has the lion's share of the author's attention. It would be difficult to say why such a story was written at all. There is no ingenious plot, no charm of description or word-painting, no study and development of character, no refined, witty, or ingenuous conversation. Without these, or some of these, there can hardly be a genuine novelist. Mrs. Snow's story trips along easily enough, and its style, if loose, is free from the graver blemishes to which our younger purveyors of fiction so frequently fall a prey. Her narrative also has life, and occasional vigour; but this is quite as much as it is possible to say of 'Her Father's Child.'

'Happy with Either' is flimsy but rather amusing. The plot is simple, and not so transparent as to enable the reader to foresee in the first chapter or two the end of the story. The characters are tolerably true to life, but not particularly original. In short, while not quite a bad book, it is far from being good. The author is evidently Scotch, and gives accurate renderings of Scotch *patois*! Would that he or she had stuck to that *patois*. Unfortunately A. L. O. S. will drag in French in a wanton manner, without even an elementary knowledge of that language. *E.g.* the author talks of "a square grey tower or hold, which put the finishing touch to a *coup d'œil* that might have graced the canvas of any painter"; and, again, "it would be so easy *pour changer tout cela*." No one is obliged to employ Latin or French phrases, but when these are introduced it is but reasonable to expect that the phrase should be correctly rendered and properly applied.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

- Leila on the Island and at Home.* By Ann Fraser-Tytler. (Routledge & Sons.)
Old Pictures in a New Frame. By Douglas Straight. With Illustrations. (Warne & Co.)
Martin Noble; or, a Boy's Experience of London Life. By John G. Watts. With Original Illustrations. (Same publishers.)
My Boyhood: a Story-Book for Boys. By H. C. Barkley. With Illustrations. (Murray.)
Seven o'Clock: a Home Story for Home-loving Children. By Janie Brockman. With Original Illustrations. (Warne & Co.)
The Nightcap Series. By Aunt Fanny. *Old Nightcaps, New Nightcaps, Little Nightcaps, Fairy Nightcaps.* Illustrations. (Same publishers.)
Little Tales for Tiny Tots. Illustrations by Warwick Brookes. (Same publishers.)

'LEILA ON THE ISLAND AND AT HOME' is a reprint of a charming story, or rather of two stories, in which we used to take great delight many years ago. 'Leila on the Island'—a shipwreck and residence on a desert island—came out first, and it gave so much interest and pleasure to young people that the author was induced to continue Leila's history after she and her father had been rescued and restored to their home in England. This second portion is almost as interesting as the first, which is saying a good deal. A hearty welcome may be given to this reprint, and young readers are to be congratulated upon having both stories in the same book, so that they will not have to wait so long to know what became of Leila, as we were obliged to do.

'Old Pictures in a New Frame' is a collection of stories which some years ago appeared from time to time under the signature of "Sidney Daryl." There is a pleasant Preface by the author telling how they were written "in days of impetuosity and struggle," and contrasting them with

his present prosperity. The stories vary in merit, and there is a touch of sentimentalism in some of them which has now gone out of fashion; but they are all readable, and of excellent tendency. Of the illustrations the less that is said the better, for they are mostly ugly, and do not add to the attractions of the book.

'Martin Noble' is a somewhat romantic story about an orphan-boy, whose guardian absconds with all his fortune, and about the chances and changes which befall him in his struggles to earn his living, of the friends and foes whom he finds in the course of his experience, and of the happy ending of all his sorrows, at least the story ends at a pleasant halting-place. The style is not very good, and the pictures are common, but young people will read the book through without finding much fault.

'My Boyhood,' by H. C. Barkley, is thoroughly delightful. There is a genuine ring in the stories, which persuades the reader that the adventures, scrapes, and droll sayings are real recollections of boyish days. The book is beautifully printed, and yet without being too fine to be used with comfort. It is a book that boys will revel in, though we fear that instead of leaving their unfortunate father to read his newspaper in peace (the benevolent object of the author) they will only torment him the more to tell them stories about his own experience, and compare them with the boyhood of Mr. Barkley.

'Seven o'Clock' will entertain mammas more than their children. Miss Loo, with her baby talk, winning ways, and wonderful powers for doing mischief, would be tiresome and provoking to children of her own age, or a little older. Mammas may think her fascinating.

'The Nightcap Series' were so called, we are told, "because the children had to march straight off to bed as soon as the mother had finished for the evening." They are bright, pleasant, natural little tales, and the children are like real children. These four little volumes make a charming series for the nursery book-shelves.

'Little Tales for Tiny Tots' forms a companion volume to 'The Nightcap Series.' The tales are, however, intended for younger children.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

DR. BARCLAY'S book, *The Talmud* (rather "The Mishna"), may, perhaps, be useful to those who cannot understand the Latin translation of the Mishna, by Surenhusius, accompanied by an elaborate commentary, derived from the best sources. We doubt, however, whether the English translator has attained the object of his publication, which, according to him, should "supply the reader with a general and impartial view of this important branch of Hebrew literature," by translating only a small part of this literature, and omitting the rest for different reasons. The translation is, as far as we have verified it, accurate, according to the traditional commentators, but certainly not critical according to modern researches, and much less so are the notes. The Introduction brings nothing new except a few additional errors to those already made by other *dilettanti*. So, for instance, of *Shas* (פ'ש), a denomination of the Talmud, which is an abbreviation of *Shisha Sedarim*, "six orders," the author says, "From the six books or orders the Jews call the Babylonian Talmud by the pet name of *Shas* (six)." In what language does *Shas* mean six? Dr. Barclay continues, saying, "The Babylonian Talmud is written in Hebrew intermingled with Aramaic, Chaldean, Syriac, Greek, and Latin words." We should have been thankful for examples where the distinction of the first three branches could be made, and especially between Aramaic and Chaldean. Perhaps it is a misprint for Persian, for there are many Persian words in this Talmud. Mr. Murray is Dr. Barclay's publisher.

MESSRS. HARRISON have sent us *The Foreign Office List* for January, 1878, being the fifty-first publication of this useful diplomatic annual. The present volume seems to have been put together

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with the same accuracy and care as its predecessors, and the information and statistics have been made correct to the most recent dates possible. Sometimes, however, its compiler errs from over-accuracy, and may therefore convey a wrong impression to persons unversed in the precise niceties of official distinctions. Thus, on page 46 will be found a record—from 1837 to 1878—of "ambassadors, envoys, ministers, *chargés d'affaires*, &c., from Great Britain to foreign states." Yet under Siam, though Sir James Brooke and Sir John Bowring (neither of whom made more than a temporary stay in that country) are mentioned, Sir Robert Schomburgk's name is omitted. This is hardly fair to the memory of a man who resided at Bangkok for years—a man of some eminence in his day as a traveller and naturalist, whose name will be for ever associated with the discovery of the *Victoria Regia*. Yet the omission is technically correct, though practically misleading. No one below the rank of a consul-general is admitted into this privileged list. Sir Robert Schomburgk was only a consul; hence, an inexperienced person could not avoid concluding (though quite erroneously) from Mr. Hertslet's statement, that England had no official relations with Siam from March 12th, 1855, to July 18th, 1868, when Mr. Knox was raised from the rank of consul to that of consul-general. We would suggest that in a future year, before publication, the "Statement of Services" supplied with respect to every gentleman still alive who is or has been in Foreign Office employment should be checked by a reference to the Oxford and Cambridge University Calendars; for if University degrees are to be mentioned at all, they should be mentioned in every case, and not, as now, sometimes be omitted, sometimes appended. Occasionally the particulars given under this head of "Services" are superfluous. Mr. F. B. Alston is Chief Clerk at the Foreign Office; that he was also a member of a rifle volunteer corps for six months during 1860 is a fact hardly worth recording. Of Mr. Evelyn Ashley it is mentioned that the King of Denmark conferred on him the Order of the Danebrog, and then a parenthetical remark informs the public "that he has not received Her Majesty's permission to accept and wear the order." This is another instance of misleading official accuracy, not very fair to Mr. Ashley. An ordinary reader would imagine that there had been something wrong in Mr. Ashley's conduct in the matter, whereas the truth is that the English practice differs from that observed by foreign countries, and refuses to allow any British subject to wear a foreign order unless conferred for actual service in arms. A bald statement that a gentleman decorated by a Continental sovereign has not been allowed to wear the insignia may be a correct but is scarcely a fair way of putting the matter.

FROM Paris we have received three new works. M. Renan has brought out a volume with the title of *Mélanges d'Histoire et de Voyages*, containing a series of articles and small essays written by him between 1847 and 1875 for various periodicals. It is, no doubt, a great benefit for the public to have together in one volume minor productions of such an eminent writer as M. Renan is, more especially when they are revised by the author. In the Preface M. Renan explains the reason of the publication in the following words: "Les morceaux réunis dans ce volume n'ont qu'un seul lien qui les rattache les uns aux autres, c'est le goût de la vérité historique et des méthodes qui permettent de la trouver. Quelques uns de ces morceaux sont fort anciens, et remontent à un temps où, sans hésiter sur ma voie, j'hésitais encore sur l'application particulière que je donnerais à mes facultés de travail. . . Il y a plaisir, quand on vieillit, à revenir sur ces souvenirs d'une curiosité qui fut sincère." The author continues in a most charming and eloquent style to speak of his introduction in 1852 to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by Augustin Thierry and by M. De Sacy to the *Journal des Débats*, where his name was associated with those of MM. Laboulaye, De Sacy, Taine, Rigault, and Prevost-Paradol, and remarks,

"Nous essayions de sauver au moins la liberté intellectuelle, religieuse, littéraire, si fortement compromise, et peut-être fûmes-nous assez heureux pour y contribuer dans une certaine mesure. Plusieurs morceaux du présent volume sont de ce temps et en rappellent l'esprit. D'autres remontent à ces dernières années de l'empire, où l'on put croire qu'un avenir meilleur commençait à s'ouvrir. Quelques uns sont des jours néfastes où la consolation de l'étude a été plus nécessaire que jamais à ceux qui aiment leur pays." After having spoken in laudatory terms of the progress of philological and historical studies since he began to contribute to these particular branches of science, and after having reminded the younger generation not to be ungrateful towards men like Sylvestre De Sacy, Abel Rémusat, Champollion, Eugène Burnouf, Fauriel and Aug. Thierry, M. Renan turns to the political situation of France since the unfortunate war, saying: "Voilà près de huit ans écoulés depuis les terribles épreuves que nous avons traversées, et il est maintenant permis de voir quelle direction notre pays a définitivement choisie dans l'alternative cruelle où l'avait mis sa destinée. La France avait l'option de deux partis opposés. Elle pouvait adopter un système de réformes analogues à celle que s'imposa la Prusse après la bataille de Jéna," but the conditions for such reforms, he says, are "un gouvernement plus sérieux que brillant, un parlement réduit au rôle de conseiller intime, une monarchie ayant son droit en dehors de la volonté de la nation"; in one word the restoration of the Bourbons on the throne of France, with a privileged class of society. "A cette voie de pénitence et de retour en arrière," M. Renan says further, "la France pouvait préférer la continuation du programme démocratique," and he accepts the latter as the verdict of the nation against the two reactionary attempts of the last four years. Coming from an old monarchist like M. Renan the following words are interesting: "Après tout nous n'avons pas le droit d'être bien difficiles. Les partis réactionnaires et monarchiques ne nous ont pas traités de telle façon que nous soyons obligés de prendre le deuil avec eux." M. Renan believes in a general decrease of the national spirit, which made its appearance in the world about eighty years ago, except in Germany. "La nation allemande," says M. Renan, "créée la dernière, résistera la dernière, d'abord à cause de ces récentes victoires, puis à cause de l'esprit particulier de soumission de la race allemande; mais elle finira par suivre la voie du reste du monde. Sa gloire lui deviendra un fardeau." Of course, M. Renan's Preface is written before the union of the Slavonic race; the creation of this nationality might, we fear, delay M. Renan's idealistic hopes. At all events, every one will adhere to his final advice: "Profitions donc et jouissons de l'heure présente; elle est bonne et douce. Tâchons tous de nous surpasser. Ne boudons pas notre patrie, quand elle n'est pas de notre avis, c'est peut-être elle qui a raison. Pauvre France! *malo tecum errare quam ceteris recte sapere.*" Lévy is M. Renan's publisher.

THE next of the three works which we will notice is a dreary tragedy in very prosaic prose, by the late M. Charles de Rémusat. It is also published by the firm of Lévy, is called *La Saint-Barthélemy*, and deals with the period immediately preceding the massacre. It is inferior in interest and in value to the author's other posthumous tragedy, 'Abélard,' published a year or two ago.

THE third of the books before us is M. Victor Tissot's *Vienne*, which is a book on Austria similar to his two books on Prussia, which have had a great success in France. M. Tissot is, as is well known, a mere book-maker, and the great popularity of his books only proves once more, if proof were needed, how little the French care for sound and accurate information with regard to foreign countries. M. Tissot's volume is published by Dentu.

MESSRS. LONGMANS send us the third issue of that useful manual of reference, *The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities*. While the

total receipts of the charities have increased, a very large number of charities have received less. It is to be hoped that in a future edition the editor will append a mark to those charities which persist in retaining the immoral system of election by the votes of the subscribers.

MESSRS. BELL & SON have done wisely in issuing a reprint, in four convenient volumes, of the revised (1858) edition of Miss Martineau's *History of the Thirty Years' Peace*, a work by no means superseded. This addition to the "Standard Library" deserves a hearty welcome. The same publishers send us a new edition of the late Robert Bell's edition of Chaucer, revised by Mr. Skeat. This is a considerable improvement in every respect on Bell's original issue. To "Bohn's Illustrated Library" has been added a serviceable issue of Mr. Westropp's *Handbook of Archeology*.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & SONS are continuing their pretty cabinet edition of the works of George Eliot. Volume III. contains 'Silas Marner,' 'The Lifted Veil,' and 'Brother Jacob.'

WE have on our table *The Epoch of the Mammoth*, by J. C. Southall (Trübner),—*The Supernatural in Nature* (Kegan Paul),—*Phases of Modern Doctrine*, by J. Hawkins (Longmans),—*An Elementary Manual of Co-ordinate Geometry and Conic Sections*, by Rev. J. White (Hodgson),—*Accidents in Mines*, by A. Bagot (Kegan Paul),—*A Treatise on Slate and Slate Quarrying*, by D. C. Davies (Lockwood),—*The English, Dionysian, and Hellenic Pronunciations of Greek*, by A. J. Ellis (Hodgson),—*Practical Legislation: the Composition and Language of Acts of Parliament*, by Sir H. Tring (Spottiswoode),—*Field Marshal Count Moltke's Letters from Russia*, Translated by R. Napier (Kegan Paul),—*On the Uses of Wines in Health and Disease*, by F. E. Anstie (Macmillan),—*Domestic Economy: Thrift in Everyday Life*, by G. C. T. Bartley (Kegan Paul),—*The Amateur's Kitchen Garden*, by S. Hibberd (Groombridge),—*The Portrait Birthday-Book of Famous Names* (Seeley),—*Aunt Charlotte's Stories of German History*, by C. M. Yonge (Marcus Ward),—*Holderness and the Holdernessians* (Trübner),—*Kathleen*, by Mrs. F. H. Barnett (Routledge),—*Pretty Polly Pemberton*, by F. H. Barnett (Routledge),—*The Book of Scottish Poems*, by J. Ross (Simpkin),—*The Hindoo Pilgrims*, by M. A. Sherring, M.A. (Trübner),—*The Triumph of Love*, by E. Dietz (Allen),—*Poems*, by J. Shepherd (Simpkin),—*Drifting*, by the Rev. W. T. Kenyon, M.A. (Skeffington),—*First Poetry Book*, by C. Geikie (Tegg),—*Annotated Poems: Coleridge's Ancient Mariner*, edited by Rev. E. T. Stevens and Rev. D. Morris (Longmans),—*Corn and Chaff; or, Double Acrostics* (Pickering),—*Quixy's Queer Thoughts for Queasy People* (Southwell),—*The Psalmist*, by E. Prout (Haddon),—*Scripture Searchings in the New Testament*, 2 vols. by Rev. E. D. Whitmarsh (Bell),—*Through Rome On*, by N. R. Waters (Trübner),—*All Saints' Day*, by the Rev. C. Kingsley, M.A., Edited by Rev. W. Harrison, M.A. (Kegan Paul),—*English Versions of Songs of the Christian Creed and Life*, Translated by H. M. Macgill, D.D. (Pickering),—*Comfortable Words in the Time of Sickness and Suffering* (Kerby & Endean),—*The Decay of Churches* (Simpkin),—*The Text of the New Testament*, by T. R. Birks, M.A. (Macmillan),—*Bible Lessons in Bible Words, New Testament, Part II.*, by M. T. Yates (Manchester, Heywood),—*Old Testament History, Part III.*, by M. T. Yates (Manchester, Heywood),—*John Brown the Cordwainer*, by Rev. G. Huntington, M.A. (Mowbray),—*Aux Champs*, by D. L'Atelier (Bruxelles, Weissenbruch). Among the New Editions we have *Life in Christ*, by E. White (Stock),—*Christian Life: Sermons*, 6 vols. by T. Arnold, D.D., Revised by Mrs. W. E. Foster (Longmans),—*The Life of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart.*, Edited by W. Pole (Longmans),—*Sermons on Disputed Points and Special Occasions*, by G. Dawson (Kegan Paul),—*A Noble Queen*, 3 vols. by Col. M. Taylor (Kegan Paul),—*Dred*, by H. B. Stowe (Low),—*Buried Proverbs* (Simpkin). Also the following Pamphlets: *Vacher's*

Parliamentary Companion for the Session (Vacher),—*Among the Tombs of Colchester* (Colchester, Benham),—*Rules and Maxims for Young Musicians*, by R. Schumann, Translated by F. R. Ritter (Reeves).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Erskine's (Thos.) Letters, 1800 till 1870, cr. 8vo. 9/6 cl.
Hopkins's (Rev. E. H.) Thoughts on Life and Godliness, 1/6 cl.
Miller's (Rev. J.) The Thirty-Nine Articles, Vol. 1, 3/6 cl.
Notes on the Divine Office, Historical and Mystical, 5/ cl.

Poetry.

Goethe's Poems, translated in the Original Metres, by P. Dryson, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Petrarch, by H. Reeve, 12mo. 2/6 cl. (Foreign Classics for English Readers.)
Taylor's (Sir H.) Works, Vol. 5, Critical Essays on Poetry, 6/ Law.

Urrin's (R. D.) Legal Guide for the Clergy, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Westropp's (H. M.) Handbook of Archaeology, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl. (Bohn's Illustrated Library.)

Geography and Travels.

Calcutta to Liverpool, by China, Japan, and America, in 1877, by H. W. N., 12mo. 3/6 cl.
D'Anvers's (N. D.) Heroes of South African Discovery, 5/ cl.

History and Biography.

Abbott's (G. W.) Events, Anecdotal, &c., in the Life of an Octogenarian, 1st series, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Albert's (M.) Holland and Her Heroes to the Year 1685, 4/6
Coote's (H. C.) Romans of Britain, 8vo. 12/ cl.
Edwards's (A. B.) Story of Cervantes, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Hinton's (Jas.) Life and Letters, edited by E. Hopkins, 8/6 cl.
Lach-Szayna's (Rev. W. S.) Short History of Penzance, 7/6 cl.
Malleson's (Col. G. B.) Final French Struggles in India, 10/6
Martineau's Thirty Years' Peace, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. (Bohn's Standard Library.)
Plus the Ninth, a Biography, by F. Hitchman, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Philology.

Strangford's (late Viscount) Original Letters and Papers upon Philology, &c., Subjects, 8vo. 12/6 cl.

Science.

Balfour's (F. M.) Monograph on the Development of Elasmobranch Fishes, 8vo. 21/ cl.
Chien's (J.) Lectures on Surgical Anatomy, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Virchow's (R.) Freedom of Science in the Modern State, 2/ bds.

General Literature.

About's (E.) Lawyer's Nose, a Story, translated by J. E. Matland, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Chambers's (G. F.) Handbooks for Public Meetings, 2/6 cl.
Cooper's (Col. W. J.) Prisoner of War in Russia, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Dumas's Three Musketeers, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Finlason's (W. F.) History, Constitution, &c., of Privy Council, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Fraser's (Mrs. A.) A Maddening Blow, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Lade's (G.) Heart and its Troubles, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Lever's (C.) That Boy of Norcott's, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Roe's (Mrs.) Unwound Queens, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Thackeray's (W. M.) History of Pendennis, Vol. 2, 3/6 cl.

OUR CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

Cambridge, Feb. 27, 1878.

It has been reported that the Cambridge Commissioners are about to issue some statement as to the sort of proposals for the alteration of college statutes that would be likely to meet their approval, but as yet they have made no communication of this nature to the colleges. Meantime the greater number of colleges have already held meetings to consider proposed changes, and in many instances substantial progress has been made, if not in actually constructing a scheme, at least in ascertaining what changes might be probably proposed by the colleges themselves. It is well known that Trinity and King's Colleges had, long before the appointment of the Commission, been considering their statutes; the schemes of these societies are now receiving revision and reconsideration. Both these colleges have passed resolutions indicating to what extent and in what form they would be willing to contribute for University purposes. A point which will, of course, require careful consideration at the hands of both the Commissioners and the colleges is the extent to which actual fellows will come under the new statutes. No one doubts but that vested interests will have sufficient and perhaps excessive consideration shown them, but it is a matter for regret that fresh vested interests are now being created almost every week, and it is much to be wished that the Commissioners would make in all cases an order similar to one already made in some cases by the Oxford Commission, that any fellowship now filled up shall be vacated before the expiration of the powers of the Commission, unless the holder consent to hold it on any terms that may have then been enacted. If this order

were made generally, there would be at the time the Commission concludes its labours a considerable body of fellows under the new régime, and thus much valuable time in getting the new statutes to work might be saved, and an otherwise inevitable and vexatious block in the fellowships avoided.

Many University, as distinct from College, matters are also now receiving consideration. The Studies Syndicate just before Christmas issued their fourth Report, which contains in an Appendix a comparison in a tabular form of the instruction given by Professors and Intercollegiate Lecturers in the various departments of study here, with the lectures, &c., by Professors (Ordinary and Extraordinary) and Privat-docents in the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig. This comparison brings out in a marked manner, what might perhaps have been expected, that in the two departments of classics and mathematics the number and range of the subjects lectured on here will compare favourably with either of the German Universities, but in all the other branches of study the Cambridge programme shows lamentable gaps. Dr. Michael Foster, the Trinity Prælector in Physiology, has published a valuable pamphlet on Medical Education at Cambridge. After pointing out the requirements for the successful cultivation of the medical art, he shows how the necessarily early initiation into practical medical studies might be combined with the general culture of a University course, and explains what additions to the present medical staff would be necessary to carry out the scheme he proposes.

The failure of the Senior Wrangler to obtain either of the Smith's Prizes has again attracted attention to the regulations by which the examination for them is conducted; it is felt that the present plan of sending men, wearied out and frequently exhausted by an ordeal of such length and severity as the Mathematical Tripos, into a second examination cannot be expected to produce satisfactory results, and it is to be hoped that some change in the method of awarding the Smith's Prizes may be recommended by the Syndicate which is now considering the Higher Mathematical Examinations of the University.

A Syndicate has just been appointed to consider the question as to whether the University should take measures for the preparation and examination of teachers. This is the result of a number of memorials presented last year from various bodies of masters and mistresses of schools and others interested in education. The Syndicate includes several gentlemen who have been well known as successful schoolmasters, and have had much experience in school-work.

ARCHBISHOP SHARP.

Hampstead, February 1878.

FROM the time of the Restoration of Charles the Second to the present day the character and the motives or principles which actuated the conduct of James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews, have been a matter of the warmest dispute. By the Presbyterian party he was regarded as a traitor of the deepest dye, one who sold their interests and betrayed their sacred cause for the sake of a bribe which was nothing less than the Archbishopric of St. Andrews. Such is his character as painted by Wodrow and the other chroniclers of the anti-Episcopalian party. By the promoters of the return of Scotland to Episcopacy and the liturgy of Archbishop Laud, on the other hand, he was looked upon after his return to the north in September, 1660, as a renegade from the opinions and sentiments he had held and expressed in London to the King and the High Church party. For the news of his acceptance of the Divinity Professorship in St. Andrews University from the famous Presbyterian leader, James Wood, then Provost of the Old College, caused dismay and alarm among his new friends in the English court; and extracts were carefully made and preserved by Lauderdale, his patron, of those portions of his letters between December, 1660, and March, 1661, written to Patrick Drummond, a leading Presbyterian in

London, which appeared to contradict and deny his former sentiments in favour of introducing the English hierarchy into his native land. These important and highly interesting abstracts are still preserved among the Lauderdale Papers in the British Museum, but having become separated in the course of time from the letters to which they refer, have proved an insoluble puzzle. I have lately come across a fragment of a letter addressed to the Earl of Lauderdale, of which the beginning, containing the date of the place and year, has unfortunately been lost. It is merely signed "J. S.," and there being no other letters resembling it in any way in the same volume, it has been impossible to identify the writer. I have, however, no doubt that the initials stand for J[ames] S[harp]; and the contents fix the date to the close of the year 1660. The document throws more real light on the inner mind of this remarkable character than any other of his known epistles. Here, in addressing his noble patron, he completely throws off the mask, and identifies himself most closely with the English party and the royal policy. It is so at variance with the tone and sentiments of his letters to Patrick Drummond and Provost James Wood that it is hardly possible to believe the same man to have been the author of both. It is also strange that such a fragment should have survived out of a probable series of letters from Sharp to Lauderdale of this confidential nature, the rest of which we may safely assume were at the time destroyed by Lauderdale, as their appearance would utterly have ruined both the future Archbishop of St. Andrews and the hopes of the Scotch-episcopalian party. EDWARD SCOTT.

Our infatuating & ruining distempers are not yet cured, & by all hath come upon us in ways of judgement & mercy we will not learn to be wise:

The most of the remonstrating party pursue the fatal way taken up in the 43 & prosecuted ever since; they will have the king in his family carriage government ministers, & the 3 kingdoms in the administrations of Religion, to be wholly conformed to their fancied modell and absurd dictates, else they will abominat him in their heart, & in their course doe what they can, to weaken his interest & reputation with the people. I fear ther can be no remedy against this malady without exercising severity upon the leading impostors, Guthrie Gillespy Rutherford, which will daunt the rest of the hotheads who in time may be beat into sound minds & sober practices:

When many heer together are taken notice of, putt under restraint, and to subscribe bonds, it drives them to stick together, whereas the reader way to render them insignificant seemeth to be; to divid & separat them by not taking further notice of those who are but misled then by dismissing them with a sharp rebuke & threatening in case they obstinately persist in their seditious preaching, and shutting up close the chief sticklers; in a short time the folly of ther way would thus be manifest, & they not being exposed to the pity of the people (as by imprisonment they are) would be left to stand upon their own legs & lose ther interest, & so ther busling would cease of itself:

Were your lo. heer you would wonder to see the ministers who are not of the protesting way, to be so loyal calm moderat in reference to the king & civil power, considering the principles have been owned, & the way followed by the chief & most of them, of late years befor & since 43: were the game at the Isle of Wight to be reacted, ther would be few of those hairbrain men (then mentioned your lo. knows by whom) now found: I trust we shall make more of a king & be more tender of his interest then we have been; but it will never be well, till those antimagistraticall & pernicious principles started in the time of contest with the king & his adherents by Guthrie & such as be, & now by those pretendit to be the doctrine of the Church of Scotland, be disclaimed as seditious, erroneous, contrare to ther protestant confessions, and none permitted to bear charge in Church or State who does own them: till then this poor harassed kingdom shall never be rid of trouble [and] the king & state or Church of England secured against the malignity of our infection: I am confident a General Assembly called immediately after the parliament would make way for this, & in point of duty to the king the whole ministry & body of this kingdom might be in a short time reduced.

It would not be forgotten as most conducing to the forsaied end, that the Commissioner to the Parliament be instructed to appoint a visitation for all the Universities, with an expresse charge, that none who are known to have been of perverse principles & disaffection to the kings authority bear charge in any of the Universities.

The protesters though they cannot except against the kings letter, yet maliciously give out, that it is not to be

trusted, and to bring in a new gain of diverse persons offer his service would be the highest protestant is an I doe & concerne you notice account it stories. a of your own sayed they voutly imp your Amee takin with they are n your pres think y' pensacion you are upon as account y thought, y much in p of quality y' you ar monstrat procurem pound a undertak offered molly in se It is v your lo' protesters takin with be the o others w protection they spee kingdom of that p restaura the bur had reje and his in the p with his excepted of Gods been so jectio how to against order h paynt th trust self Scotland For t

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trusted, and whatever is professed by it, the designe is to bring in prelaty into [upon] this Church: and for the gaining of beleaf to this M. Gillespy hath sayd to diverse persons, that of late he hath been dealt with to offer his service for introducing prelaty, upon which he would be not only pardoned, but rewardt with the highest promotion, & the Kings favour: this I am confident is an egregious lye.

I doe & ever shall according to my bound duty so farre concerne myself in what may relate to your lo. as to give you notice of what cometh to my knowledge, & upon this account it is y^t I shall give you the trouble of these stories. at my returne hither, I found that the report of your owning the episcopall party, that D^r Morley had sayd they were assured of you, y^t you were most devoutly employed at the Liturgy with a loud voyce joyning your Amen (all this was spread by M^r Gillespy) had taken with some, but upon my telling them the truth, they are much satisfied, yea they doe not except against your presence at the divin service in the chappell, but think y^t your relation to the king may give you a dispensacion. by the coming down of other men of late, you are reported to be wholly presbyterian, & looked upon as a freind to that party in England, upon this account you have the Episcopall party against you, & though the King carries fair, yet knowing you to be thus affected, you are not really in favour, nor will you signifie much in publick affairs: this is rumoured heer by many of quality, such is the folly of our men. Some say also y^t you are observed to doe favours to some of the remonstrator way, of Argylls party, [and] that by your procurement the Laird of Cadell hath gott a gift of 500 pound a year belonging to the King: and that you have undertakin to deal for S^r J^m Stuart (who hath offered money to some heer to be his freinds) pardon my folly in scribbling thus.

It is wondered heer that there is no returne from your lo^p to the many dispatches about the busines of the protesters: my lord beleeve it ther would be some course taken with them in time; they will have themselves to be the only faithfull in the land to the exclusion of others who are not of their party, & seem to crave only protection & encouragement from the king, when yet they speak ther intention to impose on his Ma. & all his kindomes, else your lo^p may know what the tendency of that paper dryes at: they insinuat the lyking of his restauration, when these years past they have made it the burden of ther song in publick & privat, that God had rejected the King & his family as he had done Saul and his house; they take the impudence to press him in the petitory part of that petition, and to charge him with his coronation oath, when they have awoudely excepted against his being crowned as the great cause of Gods wrath against the land: the truth is we have been so many years so farre out of the channell of subjection & obedience to the magistrat as we know not how to returne to it: Mr. Douglass hath lately preached against ther way, the Committee of estates purpose to order him to print his sermon; he is more right in this point then I could have expected: the Kings letter I trust shall convert all the sober ministers & people of Scotland. God Almighty bless your l^p.

J[ames] S[harp].

For the Earle of Lawderdail.

THE FIRST EDITION OF 'TRISTRAM SHANDY.'

I HAVE never seen the York edition, 1759, of the two first volumes of 'Tristram Shandy'; but does not your Correspondent's letter omit to meet some strong corroborative links of evidence for the existence of such an impression, independent of, and anterior to, the eccentric edition of 1760 without place or publisher?

'Tristram Shandy' was reviewed at some length in the December number of the *Monthly Review* for 1759. The book is thus described at the head of this notice:—

'The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman, 12mo. 2 vols. 6s. Cooper.'

Again, the *Public Advertiser* of Jan. 1st, 1760, inserts this advertisement:—

This Day is Published, Printed on a superfine Writing Paper and a new Letter in two volumes. Price 6s. neatly bound.

THE LIFE AND OPINIONS OF TRISTRAM SHANDY, (sic) Gentleman. York, printed for and sold by John Hinxman (sic) (successor to the late Mr. Hilyard) Bookseller in Stonegate; J. Dodsley, in Pall Mall; and M. Cooper, in Paternoster Row, London; and by all the Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland.

Now these two independent descriptions can but refer to one and the same edition. The advertisement is, as we should expect, the fuller in detail. It was sufficient for a reviewer's purpose that the last only of a string of publishers should be given. It seems, then, difficult to resist the conclusion, that in the last six lines of this advertisement we have a verbal transcript of the title-page of the doubted York edition of 1759. Reviewers, at any rate, get their headings from

the title-page of the book under their notice; and how should the *Monthly Reviewer* have mentioned Cooper, had his office copy been the eccentric edition of 1760, on which neither town nor publisher appears? It is just worth adding, that neither Hinxman or Cooper reappear on the genuine second edition, of which the title-page runs—The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, gentleman (Greek motto). The second edition. London: Printed for R. and J. Dodsley in Pall-mall, 1760. With dedication to Mr. Pitt, and a frontispiece in vol. i. by Hogarth.

It is extremely likely that Dodsley both printed and published the edition of 1760, on which no place or publisher appears.* But could this have been the book which in December, 1759, was selling like wild-fire in Hinxman's shop at York? I greatly doubt it. Some months before, Sterne wrote to Dodsley, who had declined the book for 50l., that 'Tristram' should be printed at York, at the author's expense. The writer is confident that Hinxman† will sell a large number of copies. Subject, however, to this local demand, the remainder of the impression is to be at Dodsley's service for disposal. Sterne was no new customer at Hinxman's York book-shop. Thence he had published, in 1747, his charity sermon on 'Elijah and the Widow of Zarephath.‡ Thence three years later he issued, what in due course he would reprint with comments as some forty-two pages of the second volume of 'Tristram,' namely, that most Shandean Assize sermon on the 'Abuses of Conscience' (Hebrews xiii. 18), which Corporal Trim reads aloud. Of this, we have before us the original pamphlet edition; its title-page, so far as here material, reads—"York: Printed by Cæsar Ward: for John Hilyard in Stonegate, 1750 (Price Sixpence)." Now John Hinxman nine years after succeeded Hilyard in Stonegate and to his assistance as York publisher Sterne mainly looked in his 'Tristram' venture. His former printer, Cæsar Ward, died in April, 1759, and was succeeded by his widow, Ann Cæsar. At the Sign of the Bible in Coney Street, York, 'Tristram Shandy' was in all probability printed. Mr. Robert Davies in his valuable 'Memoir of the York Press,' Nicholls, 1868, does not scruple to enumerate the York edition of 'Tristram' among the early examples of Ann Cæsar's press, and supplies me with the above serviceable local details.

Your Correspondent will find the engraving by Hogarth, which refers to vol. iv. p. 112, as a frontispiece to vol. iii. The plate is inscribed, "vol. iv. page 112," clearly enough. The two volumes appeared simultaneously in January, 1761. Bohn's edition of Lowndes catalogues the same plate twice, first as a frontispiece where it occurs, and secondly at the passage to which it is inscribed as referring. W.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have seen the first edition of vols. i. and ii. of the 'Sermons.' The first title-page runs—"The Sermons of Mr. Yorick. vol. i. (Monogram or colophon of the letters R. J. D.) London: Printed for R. and J. Dodsley in Pall Mall." There is no date.

* Compare another bibliographical freak of Sterne's in the same year; viz., the double title-page to the collected edition of his sermons, Dodsley, 1760, and his quaint Preface of explanation. My edition, the third, bears date 1760. But both Lowndes and the Bodleian Catalogue seem to indicate that the first edition bears no date.

† The letter is from York some time in the autumn of 1760. Its portion most material to our inquiry runs—"The book shall be printed here, and the impression sent up to you; for as I live at York, and shall correct every proof myself, it shall go perfect into the world, and be printed in so creditable a way as to paper, type, &c., as to do no dishonour to you, who, I know, never chuse to print a book meanly." Letter printed at p. 207 of Dibdin's 'Reminiscences of a Literary Life,' ed. 1836. Sterne was the last of men to correct his proofs by deputy. No one had a more original—I might almost say a more dramatic—system of punctuation.

‡ 'The Case of Elijah, &c., by Lawrence Sterne, &c., York: Printed for J. Hilyard Bookseller in Stonegate; and sold by Messrs. Knappin, in St. Paul's Church-Yard; Messrs. Longman & Shewell, and M. Cooper, in Paternoster-Row, London: 1747. Price Sixpence.' I have seen this original edition of the Elijah Sermon. The occurrence of M. Cooper's name as the last London publisher much corroborates the evidence as to the title-page of the York edition of 'Tristram Shandy.'

SALE.

At the sale of books, last week, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, a copy of the first folio Shakespeare, perfect, but having title and verses inlaid, besides several other leaves mended, sold for 480l. In the same sale the first edition of the Hebrew Pentateuch, printed on vellum, brought 42l., and the first edition of the Prophete Priores et Posteriores, in Hebrew, 21l.; Duke of Bedford's Catalogue of Woburn Willows, 16l.; Claude's Liber Veritatis, Vols. I. and II., 22l.; the Great or Cromwell's Bible of 1539, imperfect, 20l.; Gould's Birds of Asia, only twenty-four parts, 42l.; Roberts's Holy Land, 26l. 10s.; and Zainer's edition of the De Imitatione Christi, 3l. 6s., on account of a manuscript note, "Isti quatuor libri dicuntur compilati per Fratrem David de Augusta qui fuit socius Fratris Berchtoldi de Ratipona." David de Augusta Vindelicorum was a Minorite, who died in 1272, and wrote several religious works, of which the 'Speculum de Septem Processibus Religiosi Status' is best known. The entire sale, comprising several of the Benedictine Fathers, a series of works relative to the political romance of Reynard the Fox, and a good sprinkling of modern divinity, realized 1,553l. 6s.

THE HERCULES CLUB.

THIS new club, which has been long talked of, is about to be launched. We have before us its privately printed "platform" and preliminary prospectus, from which it appears that the aims of the association "are independent research into the material of early Anglo-American literature, chronology, geography, and history." The Hercules Club is limited to thirteen "Founders," thirteen "Fellows," and 113 "Members." The Founders and Fellows take their names from the characters in Homer and Shakspeare, and will be so recognized and called in their meetings. The Founders are recruited from the Fellows, and the Fellows from the Members. All are to be nominated or elected by the Founders, who act as the Council or Board of Management. Members may be individuals or institutions.

The rarest and most precious books and manuscripts within the scope of the Club are to be elaborately edited and carefully printed, not in fac-simile, but in such a manner as to give the future historians assurance of fidelity, as much as if they had the originals before them. Already ten volumes for 1877 are through the press, and nearly ready for distribution. They are small volumes, beautiful specimens of typography, in the best style of the Chiswick Press, on hand-made paper, manufactured expressly for the Club, with its monogram water-marked in the centre of each leaf, and the initials, head pieces, and typographic ornaments are mostly peculiar to its publications.

Only 150 copies of each volume are printed on small, and twenty-six on large, paper, all for the use of the Club, including two copies for the press—one for London and the other for New York. Probably two-thirds of the books will go abroad. All copies are to have the name or number of some Founder, Fellow, or Member printed on the back of the title and certified. No copies will be offered for sale separately.

It is not the plan of the Hercules Club to announce its publications beforehand, but to issue the books by post to its associates some ten or a dozen a year, from time to time, as they are ready. But the ten volumes for 1877, which have been somewhat delayed, will be issued separately or together, as desired by the recipient, whose name is recorded on the printer's ledger. The printer assumes the responsibility of the publications, and no Founder, Fellow, or Member is liable for any payment beyond his annual subscription, and he may cease his connexion with the Club at any time.

The following is a list of the ten volumes for 1877, all edited with historical and biographical Introductions, but the text given as found, without alteration, additions, or notes. The books are all independent of each other, and there is to be no

settled order of issue; but the colour of the bindings is to be changed each year:—

1. Waymouth (Capt. George) Voyage to North Virginia in 1605. By James Rosier. London, 1605, 4to.
2. Sil. Jourdan's Description of Barmuda. London, 1610, 4to.
3. Lochinvar. Encouragements for such as shall have intention to bee Vndertakers in the new plantation of Cape Breton, near New Galloway. Edinburgh, 1624, 4to.
4. Voyage into New England in 1623-24. By Christopher Levett. London, 1623, 4to.
5. Capt. John Smith's True Relation of such occurrences of Noate as hath hapned in Virginia. London, 1608, 4to.
6. Gosnold's Voyage to the North part of Virginia in 1602. By John Breton. London, 1602, 4to.
7. A Plain Description of the Bermudas, now called Sommer Islands. London, 1613, 4to.
8. For the Colony in Virginia Brittania, Lavves Divine, Morall and Martiall, &c. London, 1612, 4to.
9. Capt. John Smith's Description of New England, 1614-15, map. London, 1610, 4to.
10. Hariot (Thomas) Briefe and true report of the new found-land of Virginia. London, 1588, 4to.

It is needless to say to bibliographers that these ten books are among the rarest of their class. The reprints are to be distributed to the Hercules Club at six guineas for the ten volumes, small paper, in cloth. The large paper copies cost nine guineas. Ten or twelve volumes of like rarity and importance are in preparation for 1878, and at about the same cost. All communications of a business character are to be addressed to the printer, at the Chiswick Press; and all communications of a literary nature, or on the membership or affairs of the Club, should be addressed to Mr. Secretary Outis, care of the printer.

Literary Gossip.

DR. NEWMAN has paid a brief visit to Trinity College, Oxford, of which he has been recently elected an Honorary Fellow. Dr. Newman had never been in Oxford since his conversion to Catholicism.

CAPT. GAMBIER, the author of 'The Life of Midhat Pasha,' in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*, is about to publish immediately, through Messrs. C. Kegan Paul & Co., a small book on Servian History. His aim is to call attention to the possible fate of a struggling nation, which he holds to be destined to play a great part in the solution of the Eastern Question. Capt. Gambier, as a Correspondent of the *Times*, accompanied the Turkish fleet during the war.

SOME ten years ago (*Athen.*, May 2nd, 1868) we praised 'The Birds of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire,' by "an Eton Boy." The author, Capt. Kennedy, now announces 'To the Arctic Regions and Back in Six Weeks: an Account of a Summer Tour to Lapland and Norway; with Notes on Sport and Natural History.'

At a meeting of the Council of the Index Society on Tuesday, progress was reported in the index of painted portraits and in the index of titles of honour. Steps were taken to secure an index of the principal collections of black-letter ballads. A proposal was made for a bibliographical index of the topographical literature of the United Kingdom. There were also under consideration an index to the literature of Arctic discovery, and an index to the several household books that have been printed at various times. A small index of treatises on consanguineous marriages, presented to the Society, it was proposed to print in the Annual Report.

Two copies of the first edition of the 'Epipsychidion' of Shelley were sold the other day bound up in some volumes of Tracts belonging originally to the late Mr. Bentley. The purchaser discovered the prize he had obtained and resold them, before leaving the room.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will shortly publish a volume of sermons by the Dean of St. Paul's, consisting of those preached before the University of Oxford in 1876-1878, together with three ordination sermons.

THE elections (without ballot) by the Committee of the Athenæum Club for this year, under their special rule, embrace the names of Prof. James Bryce, Sir Wm. Muir, K.C.S.I., and Dr. Allen Thomson, Vice-President of the Royal Society. Mr. Isaac Todhunter, the well-known mathematician, and Prof. Swainson, Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, were also elected members of the Club at the general ballot on Monday last.

IN consequence of the illness of Prof. Volpe, who had been appointed to deliver the Barlow Lectures on Dante, the Council of University College have appointed Mr. Charles Tomlinson, F.R.S., to deliver them this spring. The course will consist of twelve lectures, to be given in the college on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3 P.M., commencing on Thursday, April 25th, and will be open to the public of both sexes without payment.

THE memoirs of the late Prince Metternich will be published in English, French, and German simultaneously. The literary work connected with the eight volumes in which the German original will be printed, will be performed by Herr von Klinkowström. Prince Richard Metternich, it is stated, is now going over the work, and omitting such portions as are likely to prove painful to the feelings of living personages.

THE Charing Cross Publishing Company have in the press, and will shortly publish, a Spring Annual, under the title of 'Ours.' It will be edited by Miss Annie Thomas, and amongst its contributors are Mr. Sala, Mr. Francillon, and Mr. Frank Burnand.

MR. R. E. FRANCILLON AND MR. L. D. POWLES, the editor and original proprietor of the defunct *Tatler*, have issued a pamphlet explanatory of the circumstances which led to the demise of that journal.

At a meeting recently held in Manchester, to discuss the question of opening Free Libraries on Sundays, the result of the Sunday opening in Birmingham, as given by the chairman of the Libraries Committee in that town, was stated. He says that "The Library and Art Gallery are opened on Sunday afternoons and evenings. The success has been complete, and there are many who were thoroughly opposed to the movement at its commencement whose opposition has now ceased in the light of experience of its working."

THE work of Lady Jackson, 'Fair Lusitania,' has been translated into Portuguese by Senhor Camillo de Castello Branco, and has been well received.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH & FARRAN will publish early in the spring a story for girls, entitled 'Bonnie Lesley,' by Mrs. Herbert Martin, the author of 'Cast Adrift.' The same firm announce a translation of 'Grands et Petits,'

by Mlle. Laroque into English by Miss Harriet Poole.

AMONG the French publications of the week are 'Le Naufrage,' a poem by M. Coppé; the first French translation of Hume's 'Treatise on Human Nature,' Book I., by MM. Ch. Renouvier and F. Pillon, and Merian's translation of the Essays, revised by M. Pillon; 'Lanfranc, Archevêque de Cantorbéry, sa Vie, son Enseignement, sa Politique,' by J. de Crozals; 'Le Bon Sens dans les Doctrines, Morales, et Politiques,' by Ambroise Clément; and 'Le Quartier des Saints-Innocents et le Quartier des Halles,' by M. l'Abbé Dufour, being the sixth part of 'Paris à travers les Ages.' Messrs. Hachette announce the immediate publication of the second volume of 'Les Convulsions de Paris,' by M. Maxime du Camp. It contains 'Épisodes de la Commune.'

WE learn from the New York *Publisher's Weekly* that the well-known American firms Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. and Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, have united under the name of Houghton, Osgood & Co. The new firm is composed of Messrs. H. O. Houghton, Jas. R. Osgood, and Geo. H. Mifflin, who has long been the manager of the Riverside Press. The publishing office in the Congregational Building, Boston, will be given up, and the Boston business concentrated at the present rooms of the Osgood house. Mr. Hurd retires from the business, and sails shortly on another voyage to the tropics in search of health. Mr. Benjamin K. Ticknor retires, to join a "paper house," which we suppose means a firm of paper-makers. The new firm will issue the periodicals of both firms, *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The Law Reporter*, *The Medical and Surgical Journal*, *The Official Postal Guide*, and *The American Architect*.

THE fifth volume of the great 'Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum,' published under the auspices of the Prussian Academy and edited by Mommsen, Henzen and De Rossi, has been completed by the publication of the 'Inscriptiones Gallie Cisalpinæ,' which contains the inscriptions of the ninth and eleventh regions answering to Piedmont and Lombardy.

ANOTHER number of Overbeck's 'Griechische Kunstmythologie,' has just appeared (W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1878). It is the fourth book of Part III. of the second volume, and only treats of Demeter and Kora.

PROF. SPIEGEL has just finished the third and last volume of his 'Iranische Alterthumskunde,' containing the last three chapters of the History of the Persians, from the time of Alexander the Great to the Mohammedan conquest, and two chapters on the public and private life, and on science and art in Persia. A complete index for the three volumes concludes the work.

PROF. ZELLER has published a second volume of collected essays and lectures. They are partly philosophical and partly political and social. Few men in Germany command a wider range of knowledge than Zeller at this time, when science is split up into a multiplicity of departments, and a man, to be at home in one, is almost precluded from the chance of looking beyond its limits. He has, moreover, the gift of writing with precision, so that each of the papers he furnishes in his volume of 'Vorträge und Abhandlungen,' contains in a

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popular and concise form the results of research and speculations, without the apparatus of a big book. The second and last volume of Hausrath's Life of Zeller's friend, D. F. Strauss, author of the famous 'Life of Jesus,' has just been published at Heidelberg.

THE 'Geschichte der Quellen und Literatur des canonischen Rechts,' by Fr. v. Schulte, has reached the second volume, covering the period from Gregory IX. to the Council of Trent.

OUR learned contributor, Prof. de Gubernatis, has contributed to the *Nuova Antologia* a genial notice of the fiftieth birthday of the *Athenæum*. An elaborate article on the same theme appears in a promising young German journal, the *Allgemeine Literarische Correspondenz*.

THE death is announced of Southey's son-in-law, the Rev. J. W. Warter.

DOM FERNANDO, our Lisbon Correspondent writes, has conferred a pension of 50*l.* a year on the widow of our late contributor, Prof. Soromenho.

DON MARCOS DE LA ESPADA is about to have published in Madrid a work of importance to the geographical historian; it is the history of various journeys made in the fourteenth century by a missionary. The unknown author made several important journeys in Africa, between the years 1320 and 1330, not only along the coast from Morocco to Sierra Leone, and thence to Dahomey, but also from Senegal into the interior. He visited the Soudan, reached Dongola, and thence traversed the Nile to Damietta.

SCIENCE

Handbook to the Transvaal, its Natural Features, Industries, Population, and Gold Fields. (Silver & Co.)

THIS little volume forms an acceptable addition to the series of colonial handbooks by the same publishers, of which the 'Australia and New Zealand' and the 'South Africa' are well-known specimens. It is characterized by the same soberness of description and accuracy of statement which distinguished its predecessors. All the best authorities appear to have been consulted in the compilation of the work, and the disadvantages of the country are set forth to the intending colonist just as carefully as the advantages. A good map of the Transvaal accompanies the volume.

Report on the Geology of the Eastern Portion of the Vinta Mountains, and a Region of the Country adjacent thereto. With Atlas. By J. W. Powell. (Government Printing Office, Washington.)

THIS Report, by the Geologist in charge, is published by the Department of the Interior. The region of country embraced is one of great geological interest, within which three great categories of facts are represented on a grand scale. The displacements are of vast magnitude, they are very plainly revealed, as the beds involved are all sedimentary, and the evidences of degradation are clearly shown. By reason of the great altitude and the extreme aridity of the rocks they are rarely masked by gravels, soil, or vegetation, and the book of geology lies open. The formations which are studied and described have an aggregate thickness of 50,000 feet. From 1868 to the end of 1875 Prof. Powell with his assistants were, at favourable intervals, engaged in making a geological survey of this remarkable region. The results of this survey are well described in this

handsome quarto volume, and very completely and beautifully illustrated by the large folio atlas of maps and sections which accompanies it.

PADRE SECCHI.

ANGELO SECCHI, who has been suffering for some time from ulceration of the stomach, died at Rome on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th ult., at seven o'clock. Padre Secchi belonged to the Company of Jesus, a society, it need hardly be said, remarkable for the number of scientific men which it has produced, and the name of Secchi must now be added to their illustrious roll. He had not completed his sixtieth year, having been born on the 29th of June, 1818, at Reggio, near Modena. In the year 1848 he went to America, to take part in the work at the observatory recently founded at Georgetown College, near Washington, whither De Vico was to have gone, but died in England on the way. Secchi returned to Europe in 1850, and was appointed Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at the Collegio Romano at Rome, where his long-continued labours have made his name so well known in the astronomical world. Of late years he has devoted special attention to what may be called the new astronomy, spectrum analysis, both solar and sidereal, his contributions to which are of the most important character.

We find on reference to the Royal Society's Catalogue of scientific papers that up to 1863 Father Secchi had published no less than 230 memoirs and papers. Since that period he has been no less active, and his contributions to Italian, French, and English societies and publications on solar and especially spectroscopic observations have been unceasing. We may therefore conclude that the number of 300 will more nearly represent the extent of his labours. It is, of course, quite impossible to give a list of his works. We find him in 1846 and 1847 writing on electromagnetism, and proposing improvements in transmitting the signals of the electric telegraph. In 1851 he sent to the Académie des Sciences a remarkable memoir on the red flames seen at the time of the solar eclipse of the 8th of July, and he also obtained and described some good photographs during the progress of that eclipse. A letter to Mr. Grant, 'On the Distribution of Heat on the Surface of the Sun and on the Constitution of Lunar Geology,' was published in the *New Philosophical Journal*, LV., for 1858. Having command of the Roman Observatory, his labours were unceasing, and his observations on comets and stars indicate the most untiring energy.

His physical researches were almost as numerous as his astronomical ones, and some of Father Secchi's investigations of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism and the influences of solar forces thereon are fine examples of inductive science. In 1856 Angelo Secchi was elected a foreign member of our Royal Society, and similar honours have been paid to this illustrious astronomer by most of the philosophical societies of Europe and America.

'THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE.'

Magdalene College, Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1878.

PRAY allow me to say that I have not misunderstood your reviewer. If witnesses are to be believed, the Crane was "strictly indigenous," and was not "only a visitant." The first assertion is proved by the evidence of its breeding and being bred in this country, and the last by that of its being here in winter as well as in summer. If witnesses are not to be believed, I must leave your reviewer to fight out the matter with the ghosts of Turner, Browne, Willoughby, and Ray, the Parliament of King Henry the Eighth, the Duke of Northumberland's book-keeper, and the accountant of the L'Estranges. If the English Crane is not as "extinct" as the English Wolf or the English Wild Boar, perhaps your reviewer will point out the part of the country it still inhabits. The casual visits of foreign Cranes cannot possibly affect the question of the English

Crane having been "strictly indigenous," and not "only a visitant," in former days.

ALFRED NEWTON.

. In its strictest sense, that of "originally produced or born in a region" (Latham), the word "indigenous" would certainly be applicable to those cranes which were bred in England in former times, and all those individuals are doubtless defunct and "extinct." If these words are to be used in that sense, then Pallas's sand-grouse (*Syrhaptes paradoxus*), which in 1863 nested in Jutland, might be said to have been "indigenous" and to have become "extinct" as regards Denmark, for it has not bred there since; but this would, we think, convey an erroneous impression to most people. We used the words in a wider sense; our meaning being that the crane had rather been driven away by the alteration in the conditions of our island, than exterminated like the wolf and the wild boar. We are fully aware of and do not dispute the testimony of Turner, Willoughby, and Ray as to the former breeding of this bird in England; but Sir Thomas Browne's statement that "cranes are often seen here in hard winters" goes to prove that the majority were *visitants*, and not *residents* throughout the year. The cranes came over to breed, as they still do in suitable localities in Northern Europe, and the comparative mildness of our climate may have induced some of them to stay a little later; but the greater portion probably migrated southwards, as at the present time, and whilst some crossed the Mediterranean, others went no further than Southern Europe, in some parts of which they are still very numerous in winter. When the cold weather came, which is often far more severe in more southern latitudes than in our islands, which are under the influence of the Gulf Stream, some of the cranes would naturally come here, as the Great Bustards did in 1870-71. We will not question the identity of the bird which figures under this name in the L'Estrange accounts, for the five records of its occurrence show it to have been even then sufficiently rare as compared with other "indigenous" birds; but it seems quite possible that the "Cranys" which "must be had at Chrysmasse" of the Northumberland Household Book (1512) may after all have been herons, which were constantly eaten, and as frequently called cranes.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

M. ÉMILE CARTAILHAC has published (Reinwald, Paris, 1878) an interesting work (103 pp.), entitled 'L'Âge de Pierre dans les Souvenirs et Superstitions Populaires,' in which he has collected instances of the use of flint implements as amulets and instruments of superstition, and the references to such use in classic and other authors. His conclusions are that in our own days, in the Middle Ages, in antiquity, and in all countries, a "thunderstone" or similar venerated object has proved, in nearly every instance that can be verified, to be a stone hatchet or a stone arrowhead, a relic of the first inhabitants of the country. Superstition availed herself of such relics because the history of the stone age had been lost. While, in the lands of classic antiquity, the use of certain stone instruments survived in some cases, that was in consequence only of the conservative spirit of religion; proof of the prolongation of an age of stone among a people in contact with advanced civilization is vainly to be looked for, the stone implements found in connexion with remains of nations expert in the use of metals being accounted for by the superstitious ideas which had become attached to them. The age of stone was, in fact, a first stage of civilization of which humanity everywhere retains a more or less unconscious tradition. These views are supported by a reproduction of the illustrations to Mahudel's remarkable memoir on pretended thunderstones, read in 1740 before the French Academy, and by many other illustrations and quotations. M. Cartailhac promises a future volume on the authors who have inaugurated prehistoric archaeology by the methodical study of the vestiges of early ages.

The Anthropometric Committee of the British Association have appointed a sub-committee for the collection and selection of photographs representing the races inhabiting the British Islands, the colonies, and India. Communications and contributions are invited, which may be addressed to the care of the Directors of the Anthropological Institute, 4, St. Martin's Place, London, W.C.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 21.—Sir J. Hooker, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On the Alteration of the Thermal Conductivity of Iron and Steel caused by Magnetism,' by Mr. H. Tomlinson; 'Chemical Notes on the direct Formation of the Chloro-bromides, Chloro-bromide of Ethylene ($C_2H_4Cl.Br.$),' by Dr. M. Simpson; 'Further Note on Supersaturated Saline Solutions,' by Mr. C. Tomlinson; and 'Sur une Equation différentielle du 3^{me} Ordre,' by Prof. F. Brioschi.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 25.—Sir R. Alcock, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Capt. T. C. R. Colomb, Lieut.-Col. J. Jago, Vice-Admiral G. G. Randolph, Rev. J. E. White, Messrs. J. Brand, P. Cooper, and W. Turnbull.—The paper read was 'On Armenia and Mount Ararat,' by Mr. J. Bryce.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 21.—F. Ouvry, Esq., President, in the chair.—The Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw was admitted a Fellow.—Mr. E. Green exhibited and presented a drawing of the brass of Elizabeth Hussey, wife first of John Hungerford, and second of Sir R. Throckmorton, and an impression, taken with a rolling press, from the brass, now lost, of a lady in Scotter Church, Lincolnshire. This brass offered a good example of the well-known "Butterfly headdress," of which specimens are to be found on brasses in Broxbourne and Melford, and other churches.—Mr. E. H. Willett exhibited a bronze statuette, three inches high, of Jupiter Serapis, seated, his right hand on his right knee, his left raised, and has held a *hasta pura*, now lost. The lower part of the body is draped. The proportions and patina of this statuette were very beautiful. It was found at South Stole, near Chichester, and is a rare example of a work of Roman art found in Britain. Mr. Willett also exhibited a small bronze figure on horseback, probably mediæval. Nothing is known of the history of this object. Height two and three-quarters inches.—The President exhibited a stone implement found at Stourhead and figured in Evans's 'Stone Implements,' p. 171.—The Hon. A. Dillon exhibited a small wooden cross brought from Abyssinia.—Mr. E. Peacock communicated a paper 'On the Court Rolls of Scotter Manor, Lincolnshire,' in which he called attention to the manners and customs and social condition generally revealed by both those rolls.—This paper led to some interesting remarks from Mr. H. S. Milman, who called attention to the court rolls of Torkhill presented last year by Mr. O. Morgan, and from Mr. L. Gower, who adduced various illustrations from his own court rolls at Titsey, which were nearly three centuries older than those of Scotter (early sixteenth century), and which showed that the customs pointed out by Mr. Peacock reached back to a much earlier date.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Feb. 20.—Mr. H. Syer Cuming in the chair.—Among the antiquities exhibited were a silver ring with a representation of the Crucifixion in relief, belonging to Mr. Mould, and a Spanish cross of steel, dated 1620, with a central medallion of the Virgin, exhibited by Mr. Luxmore.—Mr. W. Smith explained a large collection of flint implements found by him at Dunstable. The soil is chalky, with flints, and the implements, which consist of scrapers and spear-heads, are of similar flint.—Mr. Loftus Brock exhibited three remarkable late Roman vessels recently found in London; one, a drinking jug, from Throgmorton Street, being very similar in form to some of Scythian manufacture.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew produced specimens of Roman

glass also from London, and pewter vessels of early seventeenth century date.—Mr. H. Fisher exhibited two "Couteaux de chasse" which had belonged to his family for generations, and of which one was believed to have belonged to Sir Francis Drake. The date was evidently the latter part of the sixteenth century, and the workmanship probably German, while the second was Dutch.—The first paper was read by Mr. Syer Cuming, and was 'On St. Christopher.' The lecturer exhaustively treated this legendary history, affirming that it must be accepted purely as a myth. St. Christopher was credited with power to deliver his votaries from sudden death, terrors of the night, and other dangers. Traces of paintings and other relics of him are so numerous still in churches that they have been met with in fifteen counties in England, although but few churches are dedicated to him. Several taverns are still called by his name.—In the discussion which ensued Mr. Jenner pointed out that, of recent times, since the Council of Trent, the Roman Catholic Church had practically given up the invocation of St. Christopher.—The second paper was by Mr. De Grey Birch, 'On the Computus Rolls of Oundle Manor.' These documents belong to the Association, and contain many most interesting references to the value of labour and materials in the fourteenth century.—The third paper was by Mr. Dymond, 'On Cumbrian Megaliths.' He described some little-known objects of remote antiquity in Cumberland, and illustrated his paper by a series of plans measured and drawn for the purpose.

NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 21.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Buttery was elected a Member, and Prof. Dr. T. Mommsen and M. le Vicomte Ponton d'Amécourt were elected Honorary Members.—The Rev. Canon Pownall exhibited a farthing of Richard the Second, found near Stamford, with pellets in the quarters, similar to No. 322 of Hawkins's 'Silver Coins of England.' *Obv.* RICARD. REX ANGL.; *rev.* CIVITAS LONDON; weight, 4.02 grains.—Mr. Evans exhibited, in illustration of the type of the same, specimens of the noble, half-noble, and quarter-noble of Richard the Second.—Mr. H. S. Cuming exhibited some small brass coins of Constantine the Great.—Mr. Percy Gardner read a paper on some coins of the Seleucidæ struck in European Greece, and identified as portraits of Antiochus III. certain coins struck by the Ætolians and by the people of Carystus in Eubœa; he also suggested that the veiled female head on the later tetradrachms of Chalcis in Eubœa might be a portrait of the wife of Antiochus, an Eubœan lady whom he married during his sojourn in that island. The reverse type of the same, a victorious chariot commemorating the games celebrated on that occasion.—Mr. C. Patrick contributed the third portion of a paper 'On the Metallic History of Scotland.'

LINNEAN.—Feb. 21.—Mr. W. Carruthers, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. Hance, of China, Mr. E. Milner, Dr. G. Shearer, and the Rev. R. B. Watson were elected Fellows.—Mr. H. Christy illustrated by diagram and made some remarks on M. Ossenkeps' new system of plant propagation; and he also showed the recently imported fresh berries of the Liberian coffee of this year's crop.—Mr. Holmes exhibited a remarkable oak gall of *Aphlothea Sieboldii*, Hart, obtained at Willesboro', Leas, Ashford.—Mr. Thielton Dyer exhibited and made a few observations on the inflorescence and a drawing of the palm *Ptychosperma rupicola*, Thw., which had flowered for the first time in Europe at Kew.—A paper was read, 'Notes on the Mahwa Tree (*Bassia latifolia*),' by Mr. E. Lockwood. This tree grows in abundance in India; a hundred thousand may be seen on the plains around Monghyr. Wild animals of all kinds greedily devour the flower, of which one tree will yield several hundredweights. Besides being nutritious to man, it is an excellent fattening agent for cattle. A strong-smelling spirit is obtained by distillation of the corolla, an essential oil from the fruit, and as an agent in soap-making the tree is invaluable.

Thus certain yield, unlimited supply, nourishing and chemical qualities, easy preservation, and its cheapness, all combine hereafter to render it a commercial product of no mean importance to our Indian empire.—The gist of a 'Synopsis of the Hypoxidacæ,' by Mr. J. G. Baker, was given. Four genera and between sixty and seventy species are now known. The Cape is their headquarters, but some are found in Tropical Africa and Angola; a very few in Abyssinia and the Mascarenes. None are found in Europe, Polynesia, North and Central Asia, nor in extra-tropical South America.—The Secretary read an abstract of a technical paper, 'On the Schœpfiæ and Cervantesiæ, distinct tribes of the Styracæ,' by Mr. John Miers, F.R.S.—Then followed a communication by Mr. A. G. Butler, 'On the Butterflies in the Collection of the British Museum hitherto referred to the genus *Euploea* of Fabricius.'

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 14.—Prof. Mivart, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary exhibited the skin of a Cassowary, obtained at Wandammen, on the eastern coast of the Bay of Geelvink, New Guinea. The species to which it belonged was believed to be undescribed, and was proposed to be called *C. altijugus*, from its peculiar high-peaked helmet.—Papers were read: by Mr. P. Geddes, 'On the Mechanism of the Odontophore in certain Mollusca,'—by Prof. A. H. Garrod, on the anatomy of *Tolypenthes tricusculus*, and on other Dasypodidæ: a new form of Tolypentes, allied to *T. conurus*, was proposed to be called *T. Muriei*,—from Mr. J. H. Gurney, on a specimen of *Polyborus* lately living in the Society's Gardens,—from Mr. D. G. Elliot, on the Pteroclidæ, or Family of Sand Grouse: nine species of Pterocles and two of Syrrhaptes were recognized as composing the family,—by Messrs. F. Du Cane Godman and O. Salvin, on new species of Diurnal Lepidoptera from Central America,—from Mr. R. B. Sharpe, on a small collection of Birds from the Ellice Islands,—by Mr. E. R. Alston on the dentition of Cuscutæ,—from Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, containing the description of three new species of Opisthobranchiate Mollusca from New Zealand,—by Dr. F. Day, on the paper read by Mr. Whitmee at the last meeting of the Society, on the manifestations of fear and anger by Fishes,—from the Marquis of Tweeddale, on a collection of Birds made by Mr. A. H. Everett in the Island of Negros, Philippines,—and from the Marquis of Tweeddale, on a new species of the genus *Buceros*, proposed to be called *B. semigaleatus*, from the Island of Leyte, Philippines.

CHEMICAL.—Feb. 21.—Dr. Gladstone, President, in the chair.—A lecture, entitled 'Laboratory Experiences on Board the Challenger,' was delivered by Mr. J. Y. Buchanan. After describing his laboratory, which measured 10 feet by 5 feet 8 inches, and 6 feet high, and its fittings, the lecturer gave a detailed account of the means by which, after estimating the compressibilities of water and mercury, he was enabled to determine the depths and temperatures attained by the sounding-line. The compressibility of distilled water was found to be 0.000049 per atmosphere, or 0.0009 per 100 fathoms; of sea water, 0.00077 per 100 fathoms, and of mercury 0.0000271 per 100 fathoms, or 0.0000015 per atmosphere. He then described the apparatus and methods by means of which the amounts of oxygen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid were determined. The most interesting results obtained were the following. From the surface down to 300 fathoms, the amount of oxygen continuously decreases; from 300 fathoms downwards, whatever be the depth, the amount increases. This anomalous result the lecturer stated to be due to the great abundance of animal life at the depth of 300 fathoms, the increase in the quantity of oxygen at greater depths being caused by its non-consumption, owing to the scarcity of life. The next part of the lecture dealt with the distribution of the sea water as regards density, in depth and superficially. Two regions of maximum density exist north and south of the

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Equator, corresponding to the tracts frequented by the trade winds. At 350 fathoms deep, a great zone of water of low density is found. The densest water is found in the Atlantic. Light water is found in the neighbourhood of ice, and in certain regions immediately after the cessation of the monsoons. The maxima of density lie in the North Hemisphere to the south-west, in the South to the north-west of the maxima of barometric pressure.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Feb. 20.—Mr. C. Greaves, President, in the chair.—Dr. Tripe read a paper 'On the Winter Climate of some English Seaside Health Resorts (Torquay, Penzance, Guernsey, Barmstaple, Ventnor, Llandudno, Ramsgate, and Hastings).' The results may be briefly summed up as follows, viz. the mean daily winter temperature of these seaside places, and especially of those situate on the coast of Devon and Scilly, is higher than at London; the mean daily maxima and minima are also higher, and especially the latter, so that the daily and monthly ranges of temperature are smaller; the mean humidity is less, the general direction of the wind about the same, but the number of rainy days and the rainfall are greater at the seaside. As regards the wind, therefore, the chief point to be especially noticed is the amount of shelter afforded by high land as at Ventnor, and especially of protection against the stormy and cold winds which ordinarily prevail at the end of February and in March. The soil also should be considered, as heavy rains at gravelly and chalky places are not so objectionable as on clayey ground. The discussion on the paper was adjourned until the next meeting.—The following candidates were elected Fellows: Miss E. A. Ormerod, Rev. J. A. L. Campbell, Lieut. C. S. F. Fagan, Capt. W. Watson, Prof. J. Eliot, Prof. H. J. S. Smith, Messrs. W. C. Baker, W. Berridge, W. M. Burke, C. H. Holden, and C. Woollett.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 26.—Mr. W. H. Barlow, V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was 'On Liquid Fuels,' by Mr. H. Aydon.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Feb. 12.—Annual Meeting.—J. Glaisher, Esq., President, in the chair.—The silver progress medal of the Society was awarded to Capt. Abney, for the greatest advance made in the science of photography during the past year.—Capt. Abney exhibited a large positive photograph taken by Janssen from one of his solar photographs.—Mr. E. Viles exhibited and described the heliostat and other parts of the micro-photographic apparatus used by him in making an enlargement (two hundred diameters) of the proboscis of the blow-fly.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 22.—Col. Yule in the chair.—A paper was read 'On Irrigation regarded as a Preventative of Indian Famines,' by Mr. W. T. Thornton.

Feb. 26.—Hyde Clarke, Esq., in the chair.—Adjourned discussion on Mr. Thornton's paper.

Feb. 27.—The Right Hon. Lord O. Fitzgerald in the chair.—Five candidates were proposed for election.—A paper was read 'On the Past, the Present, and the Future of the River Thames,' by Mr. J. B. Redman.

QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL.—Feb. 22.—H. Lee, Esq., President, in the chair.—Two new Members were elected.—A paper was read by Mr. West, 'On Microscopic Tracings of Sang's Curves,' some very beautiful specimens of which were exhibited in the room.—Mr. Ingpen pointed out that many of the elliptical figures might have a great value as "test" objects, because the number of lines could be readily counted at their point of greatest divergence, but became exceedingly difficult to resolve as they approached their point of intersection.—A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Curtis, Ingpen, Spencer, West, and Dr. Matthews took part, much surprise being expressed at the fineness of lines so extremely delicate being ruled upon the surface of glass with a diamond point, without fracture to the surface polish or confusion of figure,

even where large numbers of them intersected at very small angle.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** London Institution, 8.—'The Ice Age in Britain,' Mr. A. C. Ramsay.
— Society of Engineers, 7.—'Water Purification, Sanitary and Industrial,' Mr. I. W. Pearce.
— Victoria Institute, 8.—'Monism,' Rev. Dr. Ryle.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Application of Photography to the Production of Printing Surfaces and Pictures in Pigments,' Lecture III, Mr. T. Bolas (Lecture Lecture).
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—Award of Medals and Prizes.
— United Service Institution, 8.—'Improvements in Lights for Signalling and other Naval and Military Purposes,' Mr. A. M. Silber.
Tues. Horticultural, 11.—Fruit and Floral Committee. 1.—Scientific Committee. 3.—Election of Fellows.
— Royal Institution, 8.—'Protoplasmic Theory of Life and its Bearing on Physiology,' Prof. A. H. Garrod.
— Statistical, 7.—'What are the Conditions on which the Commercial and Manufacturing Supremacy of Great Britain Depends, and is there any Reason to think they have been or may be endangered?' Mr. Mundella.
— Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Hoop Floating Bridge,' Mr. B. Wallis.
— Zoological, 8.—'Crustaceans from the Coast of Coromandel, collected by Sir W. Elliot,' Mr. C. S. Bates; 'Coleoptera of the Genus *Platystrophia*, with Descriptions of Three New Species from Mexico and Central America,' Mr. A. Bourard; 'Collection of Lepidoptera obtained by the Rev. J. S. Whitmore at the Ellice Islands,' Mr. A. G. Butler.
— Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.—'Chaldeans, Pelasgians, Hyksos, and Celts,' Mr. Ernst de Bunsen; 'Assyrian and Babylonian Names for Copper and Brass,' M. F. Lenormant.
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'An Electric Lamp-lighting System,' Mr. St. George Lewis Fox.
— Geological, 8.—'Geology of Gibraltar,' Messrs. A. C. Ramsay and J. Geikie; 'Geology of Japan,' Mr. J. G. H. Godfrey; 'Tertiary Rocks of the South-Western Counties, Part II. Chronology,' Mr. W. A. E. Usher.
— Microscopical, 8.
— British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Excavations in a Circular Enclosure, West Stow Heath,' Mr. H. Frieg; 'Early Interlaced Crosses of England,' Mr. J. E. Allen.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 8.—'Chemistry of the Organic World,' Mr. J. Dewar.
— London Institution, 7.—'Chamber Music,' L. Prof. J. Ella.
— Royal Academy, 8.—'Architecture,' Mr. E. M. Barry.
— Linnean, 8.—'New Species of Nudibranchiate Mollusca from the Eastern Seas,' Dr. G. Collingwood; 'Laws governing the Production of Seed in *Viscaria sinensis*,' Mr. T. Meacham; 'Development of *Platystrophia sinensis*,' The Mosquito considered as an Intermediate Host,' Dr. P. Manson; 'Fungi of the Arctic Expedition,' Rev. M. G. Berkeley; 'Life-History of *Platystrophia sinensis*,' Dr. T. S. Cobbold.
— Chemical, 8.—'Action of Ammonia on Anthracene,' Mr. J. B. Smith.
— 'New Derivatives of Aniline,' Mr. W. H. Perkin; 'Certain Folytoides,' Mr. G. S. Johnson.
— Royal, 8.
— Antiquaries, 8.—Election of Fellows.
Fri. Quekett Microscopical, 7.
— Architectural Association, 7.—Paper by Mr. E. Buchanan.
— New Shakespeare, 8.—'On the Play of "As You Like It,"' Mr. H. G. Ewen.
— Astronomical, 8.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Influence of Geographical Circumstances on Political Changes,' Prof. G. Smith.
Sat. Royal Institution, 4.—'Cartilage and the Cartilaginous,' Mr. J. B. Smith.
— Botanic, 31.—Election of Fellows.

Science Gossip.

WITHIN the last few weeks there died, in his own cottage in the Forest of Dean, Richard Gibbs, so long the well known fossil collector of the Geological Survey. In the early days of the Survey, when the great geological horizons had to be discovered,—not merely to be subdivided as at present,—Gibbs was the daily companion of De La Beche, Edward Forbes, Jukes, Salter, Murchison, Ramsay, and Aveline, of whom the last two alone survive. Many were the reminiscences of those old days with which Gibbs enlivened weary fossil-laden tramps in his later days; tales of Forbes's fun, of "grand finds," of Sir Roderick's military style of letter-writing, and what not. Many also are the stories still told of the untiring industry, unerring eye for specimens, and geological instinct of the old Welsh miner, who, in his rough way, was for years *facile princeps* among the fossil collectors of Britain. Gibbs had some time back retired from the public service on a well-earned pension, and had rather fallen out of the ken of men, but a few words are due to his memory.

THE Reception of the President of the Royal Society will be held on March 6th and May 1st and 22nd.

WE learn that the important work on Fungi, which was known to have occupied the last years of the late Prof. Fries, has been found complete among his papers. It will shortly appear, under the title of 'Icones Selectæ Hymenomycetum nondum Delineatorum,' with folio plates.

PROF. FLOWER will commence on Monday next, at 4 o'clock, at the College of Surgeons, a course of nine lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of Man, especially treating of the physical characteristics of the races of Australia, Polynesia, and the Malayan Archipelago. The lectures will be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

AMONG French scientific publications of the

week are: 'Les Palmiers,' by Oswald de Kerchove de Denterghem, an *ouvrage de luxe* published by M. Rothschild; 'L'Année Géographique' (1876), by C. Maunoir and H. Duveyrier; 'Agenda du Chimiste pour 1878,' with prefaces by MM. Ad. Würtz and G. Salet; 'Etude sur la Production agricole d'Italie,' by Henri Sagnier; 'Études des Procédés de l'Esprit Humain dans la Recherche de l'Inconnu,' by M. E. Chevreul; 'Le Choléra, Etudes et Souvenirs,' by A. Houllès; 'La Vie, Etudes et Problèmes de Biologie Générale,' by E. Chaffard. Of geographical works we have: 'La Kabylie et le Peuple Kabyle,' by J. Dugas, S.J.; 'L'Indicateur Général des Étrangers dans les Alpes-Maritimes,' by Louis Docteur.

LIEUT. N. B. WYSE, the head of the expedition sent by the Colombian Republic to report on the possibility of cutting a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien by way of the Tuyra river, which discharges itself into the gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific coast, has written a brief account of his operations during the year 1876-77, which will be found in the December bulletin of the French Geographical Society, together with a most excellent map, on the scale of about four miles to the inch. Two routes were suggested by the expedition; one by way of the Paya river (a tributary of the Tuyra) and the Caquirri, where the watershed between the two streams is only 250 yards long, but its height is 150 yards above low water. The other route Lieut. Wyse considers more practicable, but unfortunately the early setting in of the rains prevented its being completely examined. It lies more to the north, along the valley of the Tupisa, and the furthest point reached by the expedition was thirty-four yards above sea-level, and much closer to the Atlantic than any place of corresponding height on the alternative route. Lieut. Wyse considers that with ordinary energy and perseverance the construction of a canal across Colombian territory may be looked upon as a certainty.

THE Annual General Meeting of the West London Scientific Association and Field Club was held at the Rooms, 41 and 42, Moscow Road, on Tuesday last. In consequence of numerous complaints as to the unsuitable character of the Highbury Rooms, the Council beg to announce that in future the meetings of the West London Scientific Association will be held at 41 and 42, Moscow Road. These rooms, which were formerly occupied by the Association, have been entirely rearranged, and rendered in every way suitable for the purpose. The evening meetings for March and April will be held on Tuesdays, March 12th and 26th, April 9th and 23rd. The lectures will be as follows: 'Parasitic Flowering Plants,' by Prof. Henslow; 'The Structure and Affinities of the Plants of the Coal Measures,' by Mr. William Carruthers; 'Crustacea, Past and Present,' by Dr. H. Woodward; 'The Natural History of Sponges,' by Dr. J. Murie.

It appears that the small planet announced in the *Athenæum* of February 9th as discovered by Prof. Peters on the 6th of that month is, in fact, identical with one called Antigone, a previous acquisition of the same zealous observer almost exactly five years before. But the conjecture that M. Perrotin's *enfant trouvé*, on January 29th, was only a rediscovery of Urda has turned out to be untenable, and it will really reckon as No. 180, and the first discovery of the present year. It may be useful to give here a complete list of the discoveries of small planets made since this time last year:—

No.	Name of Discoverer.	Date of Discovery.
173	Borelli	1877, August 2
174	Watson	September 3
175	Watson	October 1
176	Peters	October 14
177	Paul Henry	November 5
178	Palisa	November 6
179	Watson	November 12
180	Perrotin	1878, January 29
181	Cottenot	February 2
182	Ilisa	February 7
183	Palisa	February 8

Of these Nos. 176 and 178 have been named

Idunna and Belisana respectively; the remainder, so far as we are aware, are still unnamed.

PROF. F. V. HAYDEN has forwarded to us a Report of the Field Work of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories under his direction for 1877.

PNEUMATIC clocks are becoming a fashion in Paris and in Vienna. Air is compressed into and preserved in a central reservoir. From this pipes are carried and laid down to any number of houses, and attached to the clocks; the pendulum releases uniformly the same measure of air which moves the clock-work, so that time is "laid on" just as are water and gas.

M. DEMOGET, as we are informed through the *Comptes Rendus*, finds that if two plates of iron, similar to the ordinary vibrating plate of the telephone,—one with a hole equal to the diameter of the magnetic bar, and the other with one a little larger,—be placed near the vibrating place, the intensity of the sound transmitted is increased and at the same time rendered much clearer.

THOSE who were interested in the formation of the ruby and other gems by means of art, as stated by us a few weeks since, will be glad to know that the *Publication Scientifique Hebdomadaire*, 363^{me} Lettre-Causerie, contains a full account of the processes adopted by MM. Frey and Feil in producing those reproductions of natural gems.

WE have the *Monthly Record* of the results of observations in meteorology, &c., taken in the Melbourne Observatory for July last.

FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES WILL CLOSE MARCH 9th. 5, Pall Mall East.—Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE MARCH 9th.—OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

DORR'S GREAT WORKS. 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT,' 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' and 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM' (the latter just completed, each 20 by 31 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'Nient of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Calaphas,' &c., at the DORR GALLERY, 34, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

ST. WERBURGH'S.

LAST week the final stone of St. Werburgh's Church, Bristol, was removed, thus obliterating the traces of a sacred building that has probably occupied the site ever since the foundation of the city. It speaks as much for business spirit as for piety that, when some dispute over the price of the ground is settled, a stately bank will be erected on the secularized spot. There is yet a relic of the church in the form of the wardens' records, which do not seem to have been hitherto inspected. These begin with "The daie of St. Micheal the Archangel," 1548, being the second year of Edward the Sixth, when the ecclesiastical changes of that period of the Reformation were being here busily enforced. There is a payment of 15s. to "carpenters and labourers for having down the rood," certain things belonging to the rood-loft being "sould to John Ruffyn" for viis. Also four banners are disposed of for 5s. to Pedro Consallys, who was probably a Spanish papist. There is a charge of a shilling for white-liming the high altar. As many as five altars appear to have been in the church.

On the 10th of April, 1549, there is a charge of 4s. for a "new book of the order set forth," being that of the Holy Communion, which was yet so anti-Protestant in character as to require "such as shall be satisfied with a general confession not to be offended with those who do use to their further satisfying the auricular and secret confession to the priest," &c. The elements were still to be consecrated in Latin according to the old form, and the book concludes with a rubric which teaches that each piece of the consecrated bread contains "the whole body of our Saviour." On the same day there is a payment of viiid. for "breaking up the

stones of the crosse in the churchyard"; this mention, with an additional charge for "sawing the cross and making clean the churchyard," is the only evidence to show that the cross ever existed.

On the 9th of July there is 8d. paid to the sumner for two visitations. A previous entry shows that the high altar had been destroyed three months before his visit. In the following year a communion table was provided, and on the last of October, 1551, there is 5s. paid for a Book of Common Prayer.

On the 3rd of August, 1553, Mary made her triumphal entry into London, and by a proclamation on the 18th of the month she declared that she "could not now hide that religion which God and the world knoweth she hath ever professed from her infancy." She was not crowned till the last day of September, but that event was not waited for before the old order of things began here to be reinstated. On St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24th) xliid. is paid to the priest, "when it was agreed to give him xliid. for two evensong, one matyns, and a masse." We have shortly after payments for a missal, a manual, holy oil, censers, &c. The chancel door was temporarily taken down that the huge stones for the high altar and the steps thereto might be rolled in, and the sepulchre was again set up.

Among the innovations of 1548 was the painting of scripture texts on the church walls, some of the inscriptions being selected from the twenty-fifth chapter of St. Matthew; but, in conformity with Bonner's mandate of 1554, that such scriptures should be "razed, abolished, and extinguished," so that "in no means they could be either read or heard," we here find in December of that year payments for "putting out the scripture" and whitening the church walls.

In the first year of Elizabeth the work of the Reformation recommenced; verses of scripture were again inscribed on the walls, and a Book of Common Prayer once more purchased.

It is noticeable that as late as 1567, in a list of the "implements" belonging to the church, a cope of blue velvet and a pall of velvet are retained together with the surplice. This, however, was in keeping with the injunction of 1549, that the cope should be used "in the ministration of the Lord's Supper, and the surplice in all other ministrations" (Cardwell's 'Doc. An.,' i. 205). In 1612 our church Bible, in folio, of the revised translation, was purchased for 2l. 9s. 7d., of which 1s. 7d. was for "charriage from London"; also a new surplice was procured at a cost of 2l. 1s. 4d.

Among the benefactions to the church was that of Humphrey Brown, dated January 11th, 1624, who granted an annuity of 6l. to ministers and clerks, and 1l. for candles, "to continue as long as there shall be publique divine service used to be daily celebrated in the said parish church at or near about six o'clock in the morning." In connexion with the charges for bell-ringing is one in 1591 that mentions the birthday sermon of Queen Elizabeth being preached here by Bishop Fletcher, who is famous for his importunate efforts to make Mary Queen of Scots change her faith when he attended her to the scaffold. T.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT OLYMPIA.

BESIDES the Prytaneum, the Gate, the Philippeum, and the Temple of Hera, there lay on the North Wall of the Altis a Terrace, the Hall of Herodes Atticus, and the Treasuries. They were situated close to the foot of Mount Cronius, on rising ground, and higher than the Heraeum, and the wall of the Altis must have run immediately behind them.

Directly north of the Heraeum, only separated from it by a watercourse, the ground rises in the direction of the hill to a terrace of thirteen steps, of which the use cannot yet be quite ascertained. On the east side of this adjoins the Hall of Herodes Atticus, a building not mentioned by Pausanias, although it existed in his time. It is made of bricks, and its shape is that of a half circle, 15·70 metres in diameter, open on the south side, but on the north shut

in by a wall supported by buttresses. From it there was a lovely view of Olympia, stretched out at the feet of the spectator. Before the semicircular hall was erected an oblong larger vestibule, in the two corners of which two small circular temples of eight pillars have been preserved, intended to shelter statues. In the round exedra there stood against the wall, arranged in a circle, fourteen colossal marble statues, each on a pedestal of its own, which was half built into the wall, and adorned with an inscription. The statues are of very beautiful, careful workmanship, and are far superior to the ordinary productions of the empire. They represent partly the family of Marcus Aurelius erected by Herodes Atticus, and brought from Athens 150. 160, partly the family of the Rhetorician himself, placed in his hall by the Eleans after his death in 176. Among the statues, that of Marcus Aurelius is particularly striking; the armour is wonderfully beautiful, and adorned with reliefs. The inscriptions name the following persons: Faustina the elder, the wife of the Emperor Antoninus Pius; Annia Faustina, the younger, the wife of Marcus Aurelius; Titus Aurelius Antoninus and Domitia Faustina, children of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina; Bibullia Alcia, mother of Herodes Atticus; Lucius Claudius Bibullus Regillus Herodes, and Marcia Claudia Alcia Athenais Gabilia Latariar, children of Herodes and Regilla; Lucius Vibullius Hipparchus and his daughter Athenais, relations of Herodes.

The Treasuries adjoin the east side of the Exedra. Pausanias says (vi. 19, 1), "There is a terrace of Poros stone in the Altis, north (better north-east) of the Heraeum; behind it stretches Mount Cronius; upon this terrace stand the Treasuries. There are ten Treasuries, those of Sicyon, Carthage, Byzantium, Epidamnus, Sybaris, Cyrene, Selinus, Metapontum, Megara, Gela." Almost all the Treasuries are still standing, and because they are on high ground they are only slightly covered with debris. By one lay a helmet and bronze plates protruding half way out of the soil. They are simply small temples, so called *oedes in antis*.

In the last few weeks other interesting discoveries have been made. Of the Philippeum so many fragments have been unearthed that it could be rebuilt; only the capitals of the columns are missing. The columns were Ionic; the capitals were probably Corinthian. The roof was of marble. Of the Byzantine fortresses in the Temple of Zeus, mentioned in my last report, the south side has now come to light. To the sculptures of Paeonius, in the eastern pediment of the Temple of Zeus, belongs a newly found head, the head of a charioteer. Several lovely heads in bronze have been unearthed. Of the numerous inscriptions I shall mention but one of which Pausanias speaks (vi. 9, 2). He says, "There also stands the statue of the Mænalien Xenocles, who defeated boys in wrestling." This inscription has been found, and forms a distich that runs thus: "I, the Mænalien Xenocles, son of Euthyphron, was victorious, for when I was not yet fledged (that means as a boy) I defeated four wrestlers (lit. four bodies of wrestlers) in single combat." At the side stands "Polycletus made it"; that is, Polycletus the younger, a pupil of Naucydes, between B.C. 360 and B.C. 360.

The hope expressed in my last report, when speaking of the Philippeum, that the topography of Olympia and the position of the buildings would be more and more clearly ascertained, has been speedily fulfilled. In that quarter, on the north-west, has been discovered an enclosure wall, *περίβολος*, which surrounded a group of buildings. It is only two metres high, but the uppermost block is sloped off, from which one sees that nothing was built on the top of the wall. The wall has towards the outside an architectonic profile, and its whole construction is very beautiful and classic, and belongs to the best period. Upon the eastern side it is sixty-six metres long, the north and south walls touch the eastern at right angles, and they are likewise

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partially preserved; the western wall has not yet been found. By these walls, then, a space of some 66.66 square metres was enclosed, and this is undoubtedly the Prytaneum. Before the door of the Prytaneum stood an altar of Artemis Agrotera (Paus. v. 15, 8-12); the visitor entered the court, and there was the building in which stood the hearth with the ever-burning fire; besides an altar of Pan was on the right of the entrance. There stood also a roomy building, the so-called Hestiatorium, opposite the building containing the hearth, where the victors in the Olympic games were entertained at the festival banquet. Finally, the Town Hall of Olympia was also perhaps in the Prytaneum. It is to be expected that when the court is cleared out the remains of all these buildings will be found.

The site of all sacred edifices and temples at Olympia was the Altis, and it was surrounded by a wall. In speaking of important monuments, Pausanias invariably adds the information whether they were within or without the Altis. Of the wall which embraced the Altis so many indications have been found that its position on the northern, eastern, and southern sides appears to be certain. It is noteworthy that the three sides are all at an equal distance from the Temple of Zeus—130 metres. The Altis extended, therefore, 260 metres from north to south, the distance from east to west was probably somewhat greater—about 280 metres; exactly in the middle stood the Temple of Zeus, but the Prytaneum lay on the north-west. Herewith is the basis of the topography of Olympia given; henceforth only details can be added to the settled lines of the ground. Especially on the north side are matters already quite clear, and I shall, therefore, give next week a description of the appearance of the northern side of Olympia in ancient times.

JULIUS SCHUBRING.

M. C. F. DAUBIGNY.

LAST week we mentioned briefly the death of M. Charles François Daubigny, the French landscape painter. His works have never failed to charm all who value high technical skill combined with poetic feeling of a sound and original order. All of us know the magnificent and pathetic 'Clair de Lune,' the moon sailing high in a dark, still, ocean-like firmament, which, from the horizon to the zenith, is flecked by innumerable islets of silver cloud; the whole a prodigious dome above the wide plain, its sparse trees darkling by the road sides, or clustering thick around the solitary cottage, the tiny red gleam from which betrays its whereabouts in the expanse. Few among us have forgotten the sultry hillside clad in ragged vines, which could not hide the big, hot, white stones that protrude in the ashy earth, and overhead intense bright blue dashed with thinnest vapours: the scorched hillside, the calm, sorrowful 'Étang de Gylien,' a very mere of the witches, the ash-pale 'Bords de la Seine,' miles of wan poplars and willows glittering in the vista, the river gliding on its way as if nothing could stain or ruffle it. Such was the painter who has followed Corot and Millet. These are but examples of his art, and yet so various were his productions that in them, more than in those of any other *paysagiste* of the modern French school, we are sure to find a new motive, fresh poetical inspiration displayed in every one of them.

M. Daubigny was born, as we said last week, in Paris, February 15th, 1817, and in due time became the pupil of his father, an artist of considerable merit, and of Paul Delaroche. He began to contribute to the *Salon* in 1838; the most important of his works are: Les Bords de la Rivière d'Oullins; La Seine à Charenton; Les Iles de Bezons; La Seine à Bezons; Vue de la Vallée d'Oisans (1840); Choisy-le-Roi (1843); Le Carrefour du Nid de l'Aigle (1844); Deux Vues de Picardie (1847); Les Bords du Cousin; Les Environs de Château Chinon, Soleil couché; La Moisson, une Vue des Bords de la Seine; L'Étang de Gylien; La Mare au Bord de la

Mer (1855); Le Printemps, Vallée d'Optevoz; Les Bords de l'Oise; La Vendange, Matin, Bords de l'Oise; Villerville sur Mer, les Bords de la Cure; Le Parc de St. Cloud, un Effet de Lune; Effet du Matin sur l'Oise; Le Hameau d'Optevoz; Les Vannes à Kéry; Une Mare dans le Morvan, un Verger; Moulins à Dordrecht, 1872.

ARTIST PROOFS.

A CORRESPONDENT, well known in art circles, replies to "Collector's" letter of last week on the alleged nefarious multiplying of "artist proof" impressions of modern engravings:—"I do not indeed know what to think on the subject introduced to public notice in so trenchant a manner by your Correspondent 'Collector'; but in his own letter is my greatest difficulty, for he asserts that 'painters of high honour and repute will sign any number of "artist proofs," getting, I presume, a royalty on each.' This declaration, if it means anything, is suicidal; and it is wholly false, so far as Mr. Holman Hunt, the only painter named, is concerned. I am not going to discuss the 'high honour and repute' of this artist, but I am astounded at the temerity which led 'Collector' to cite the print from 'The Shadow of Death' as one which has yielded a 'still greater quantity' (number of false proofs) than the 'poor modern plates' after Reynolds and Landseer. Mr. Hunt will doubtless not trouble a 'Collector' who is foolish enough to write thus. Messrs. Agnew & Sons, who are to be the publishers of 'The Shadow of Death,' will see to their own interests. Everybody who knows the plate is aware that there are no 'artist proofs' from it in existence, and for the simple reason that no impressions whatever have been signed by the artist; publication of the work has been postponed because Mr. Hunt has not returned home from the East to vouch for the first series of impressions. Whether he would be a party to a fraud in this transaction I need not discuss, nor dare I assert that Messrs. Agnew & Sons have tempted him to cheat subscribers. Mr. Hunt being out of the question, will 'Collector' frankly tell us who are the knaves in his eye? Does, or did, Mr. Frith fraudulently sign impressions? Is this a practice of Mr. Faed's, Mr. E. M. Ward's, Mr. Alma Tadema's, Mr. E. Nicol's, Mr. W. H. B. Davis's, Mr. B. Riviere's? Which, if not all, of these gentlemen is it that 'Collector' 'presumes' pockets royalties and makes factitious proofs?"

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, for pounds, on the 16th ult., the following pictures: J. B. Pyne, A View in the Lake District, with Figures, 120. W. Linnell, The First Introduction of Christianity among the Welsh, 441. J. Syer, A View in Wales, with a Timber-wagon, 231. T. Creswick and T. S. Cooper, A Sussex Cottage, with Sheep, 283. W. P. Frith, New Shoes, 105; Scenes from Molière's 'L'Amour Médecin,' 997; Scene from 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 1470. T. Faed, A Girl Dressing, 141. J. Linnell, Sen., Returning from Harvest, 640.

The same auctioneers also sold, on the 23rd ult., the following pictures: J. Linnell, Sen., A Woody Landscape, with Figures, 126. P. Nasmyth, A Landscape, with a Cottage and Peasant on a Road, 162; An Extensive Landscape, with a Cottage near a Road, 225. E. Verboeckhoven, A Peasant, with Cows and Sheep, 127; Cattle in Repose (the companion), 136. Drawing: J. M. W. Turner, Barmouth Sands, 110.

Fine-Art Gossip.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Ruskin is seriously ill.

SOME of our readers may be interested in knowing that Mr. H. Willett's picture in the Exhibition of Works by the Old Masters (No. 210), entitled the 'Portrait of a Lady,' and variously attributed to one of the Ghirlandaios or to Ballioli, will be exhibited and discussed (both as to subject and

artist) at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on March 14th.

THE private view of the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings, Dudley Gallery, has been appointed for to-day (Saturday). The gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

THE Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition is to be kept open for a fortnight longer than was intended. This will be a great boon. The summer gathering at this gallery will be opened on the 1st of May.

THE British Museum has had the good fortune to obtain lately some extremely choice and rare examples of engravings. Among them are two most interesting Marc Antonios, specimens which have been wanting in the fine collection of that master's works. One of these is the whole-length figure of Christ with the cross-banner, pointed nimbus and aureole, holding one hand in the act of benediction; an etching not signed, Bartsch, 77. It appears to contain some elements of Raphael's work, easily distinguishable by experts from those of Raimondi by their vigorous and comparative lack of neatness. The other Marc Antonio is 'Angelico and Medora,' grouped under the tree, according to the poet, with a fine landscape, most of the elements of which may be referred to Albert Dürer. Not signed, Bartsch, 484. Of no inferior interest, and even greater rarity, is a fine and brilliant impression from Hollar's very large view of Cologne; Parthey, 857; signed and dated 1656, Prague; and so rare, that this is the third known impression, the others being at Cologne and Vienna. It is a bird's-eye view of the city from the opposite side of the river, with the large *tête-de-pont* in the immediate foreground, comprising, within its fortified lines, an open space where soldiers are being drilled to the use of the pike and arquebus, where there are houses in lines from the gate to the waterside: the whole of this part is executed with the utmost felicity, in perfect perspective, and marvellous solidity of draughtsmanship. On the river are numerous craft, mills anchored in a rank; one of them seems to be shifting her place by means of a large floating windlass, the power of which is derived from huge paddles turned by the stream. Also numerous small craft for pleasure, traffic, and burthen; and one worked by sails, others by oars. The quays appointed for the up-country and the low-country craft are distinguished by name. On the quay are the huge cranes, some few of which are yet to be seen on the Continent, as at Mechlin, and are often represented in old pictures by Memline and other later artists, as well as by the illuminators. The once well-known crane on the unfinished tower of the Dom is represented, and all the chief churches, great houses, portals and gates of the city, with their names attached. At the foot is a long line of armorials of state and civic dignitaries, with flourishing inscriptions in honour of the worthies who bore these achievements.

THE Society of Lady Artists will hold a private view of their pictures at the gallery, 48, Great Marlborough Street, on the 9th inst., and open the exhibition on the following Monday.

M. E. ALLEMAN, formerly interpreter to the Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz, has invited many students to view his collection of Egyptian antiquities, now arranged at No. 144, Princes Street, Hanover Square, until the 5th proximo.

THE *Times* alluded a few weeks since to some serious damage of a modern date alleged to have been done to portions of the exquisitely carved "silleria" in the choir of the Cathedral at Toledo. The executive of the Madrid Academia de Bellas Artes has been charged to make a minute examination and report the result. In allusion to this the Madrid *Correspondencia* remarks, "The statements made with reference to the damage to important portions of the early carved ornamental work in the choir of Toledo Cathedral have not the importance feared. A minute examination indicates damage to some of the more delicate and fragile work, but such only as the wear and tear of centuries may readily account for, and little or no change has been observed during

the last fifty years." This effectually sets at rest the scandal that English and American tourists were in the habit of "whittling" the carved work in Toledo Cathedral, and carrying it away as "look."

On the 1st of May the Paris Exposition Universelle will be opened; the Salon will be opened on the 15th of the month, and remain open for a month longer than usual. The Royal Academy will be opened on the 6th of May.

The death of Mr. John Vokins, of Great Portland Street, the well known picture dealer, is announced as having occurred on the 22nd ult., at the age of sixty-eight years.

We have to chronicle the death of another eminent French painter, M. J. P. A. Antigna. M. Antigna was born at Orleans in 1818. He was a pupil of MM. Norblin and P. Delaroche. He was a genre painter, and took many of his subjects from humble life. He also painted portraits.

The Atkinson Free Library and Art Gallery at Southport, the first stone of which was laid in November, 1876, has just been opened to the public. The gallery is for a short time devoted to a loan exhibition of oil paintings, water-colour drawings, and engravings.

We have received an amusing account of operations performed on the Church of Preston Deanery, five miles from Northampton, during the "restoration" of that edifice, the original date of which is said to be the thirteenth century, but, as a previous "restoration" was performed about thirty years ago, it does not much matter when the church was built. A contemporary has developed unsuspected veins of poetry and pathos in describing the edifice; its "ivy-mantled walls and tower," its "massy walls," to say nothing of its situation, "within a stone's throw of the highway." It appears that the walls "defied the ravages of time," and had been so effectually protected by ivy that a tablet was found under the foliage with the date "1790," as plain as if it had been cut yesterday. An old ceiling was taken from the interior and an open timbered roof was discovered, which was cleaned and varnished; by the latter process we are by no means certain that the wood will be made more lasting; "the walls of the nave and chancel have been painted white, and upon this ground elaborate stencil work, in pretty patterns and warm cheerful colours, has been executed, and the whole looks very effective." We have no doubt of it. It is a pleasure to learn the name of the person entrusted with these operations on a church which, although "restored about thirty years ago," was admitted to be picturesque, and so far pathetic as to move the soul of our effusive contemporary. The latter says, "The whole of the improvements have been carried out by Mr. C. J. Smith, decorative painter, Newland, Northampton, and the work throughout is thorough, and finished in good style." What does Mr. Five-per-Cent. say to this rival?

M. GÉRÔME has been nominated Commander of the Legion of Honour; M. Ziem has been named an officer of the Legion; MM. Ribot, Feyen-Perrin, Bin, Humbert, B. Desgoffe, Barrias, and Hirsch (architect), are made Knights.

MUSIC

TUESDAY EVENING, March 5, at Eight o'clock.—LONDON VOCAL CONCERTS, St. James's Hall.—Conductor, Mr. John Francis Barnett.—Programme: Part Song, Choral, Good Night, thou glorious Sun, H. Smart; Four-Part Song, Vale of Rest, Mendelssohn; Songs, (A) Dawn, Gentle Flower, (B) Castle Garden, Sterndale Bennett, Miss H. D'Aiton; Four-Part Song, O'er Moor and Mountains, Spohr; Piano-forte Solo, (A) Gavotte, Don Juan, Gluck, (B) Scherzino, Schumann; Four-Part Song, Break of Day, H. Smart; Aria, Se un bel Ardore, Handel, Mr. R. Hilton; Four-Part Song, Serenade, E. S. Baillie; Part Song, Choral, 'Midst Grove and Dell, J. F. Barnett; Quintet, Blow, Gentle Gales, Bishop; Piano-forte Solo, March, Tannhäuser, Wagner; Four-Part Song, Parting Gleams, A. Sullivan; Songs, (A) Der Neugierige, (B) Die Bosen Farbe, Schubert, Mr. Shakspeare; Trio, Just like Love, Novello; Part Song, Woodbird, Abt; Four-Part Song, When Evening's Twilight, Haddon; Chorus, How Bright in the May-dime, Fearall, Miss A. Williams, Miss H. D'Aiton, Mr. W. Shakspeare, Mr. Coates, Mr. Bernard Lane, Mr. T. Baxter, Mr. Winn, Mr. Horrocks, Mr. Hilton, and Chorus, solo Piano-forte, Miss Anna Zimmermann. Accompanist, Mr. Chas. Trew.—Solo Stalls, 4s.; Stalls, 4s.; Reserved Seats and Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s.—Tickets at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE.

MR. CARL ROSA has not been dismayed by the recent representations of 'The Lily of Killarney' at Her Majesty's Theatre. He revived the work last Monday night, with a cast which, if not equal in merit throughout, had excellent representatives in some of the principal parts; but that is not a matter of much importance, as it is for the exactitude of the ensemble that the present performances of the English lyric drama or of operas in English can fairly claim superiority over any previous undertaking. The advantage of having as musical director and conductor an able, experienced, and conscientious musician, instead of a merely administrative Impresario, has been unquestionably manifested in the Carl Rosa Opera Company. The execution of the overture and accompaniments, the choral discipline, and the precision of the leading singers have been as much exemplified in Sir Julius Benedict's setting of the 'Colleen Bawn' as in the Nicolai score of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' which, after twelve performances, has been repeated twice, while 'The Lily of Killarney' has been given thrice this week. The acting and singing of Miss Gaylor as Eily O'Connor, of Mrs. Aynsley Cook as Sheelah, and of Mr. C. Lyall as the devoted Myles, left little or nothing to be desired. To the Hardress of Mr. Packard and to the Danny Mann of Mr. Ludwig eulogium can be extended so far as the singing is concerned. The latter, indeed, whose improvement has been so marked, had the vocal honours of the evening by his most expressive delivery of the slow movement, "A lowly peasant girl," in the second act, which was redemanded with general acclamation.

This evening (Saturday) the English version of Mosenthal's two-act comic opera, by Mr. J. P. Jackson—who is known as the translator of Herr Wagner's operas—called 'The Golden Cross,' will be produced, with Miss Gaylor, Miss Yorke, Mr. J. Maas (the new tenor), Mr. Szazelle, and Mr. Aynsley Cook in the cast. The German poet found his text in a French comedy by MM. Melleville and Brazier, brought out in Paris some years since, which has been adapted both in Germany and England. Herr Ignaz Brüll set Mosenthal's libretto, 'Das goldene Kreuz,' which was brought out in Vienna with such signal success that it was transferred to the Berlin Imperial Opera-house (Dec. 22nd, 1875), and has since gone the round of many other German opera-houses. Herr Brüll's second work, 'Der Landfriede,' was heard for the first time in October last year, and was almost simultaneously performed in Berlin and Munich. Herr Brüll, known here as a pianist, has already written some thirty works, and as regards his 'Golden Cross'—the scene of which is at Melun, near Paris, and the time 1812 and 1815, during the final campaigns of Napoleon the First—the critics in Germany have called him the "German Auber," but more national judges proclaim him to be the successor of Otto Nicolai and Lortzing. If he resembles or approaches nearly any one of the three quoted composers he will earn sufficient fame.

CONCERTS.

No one listening to the Concerto in c major, No. 2, Op. 24, the pianoforte part of which was played by the composer, Herr Ignaz Brüll, could for a moment come to the conclusion that the new work was illustrative of the modern German school, for if the form was the accepted form of the concerto proper, the themes and the treatment were essentially of the light French style of composition typified by Adolphe Adam, and assuredly there was no trace of the Wagnerian tendencies of M. Saint-Saëns. The Concerto of the trained Viennese pianist and composer is anti-metaphysical and anti-mathematical; there is no cause to speculate upon the origin of the imagery; there is nothing puzzling and paradoxical; intricacies there are none, for the simplicity of the treatment is pronounced, and ever and anon the *motivi* strike the ear as having been partially or wholly heard

before. As Herr Brüll started with a few bars from the piano, with drum *solus obbligato*, the hearers supposed it was to be a martial concerto, but subsequently came a kind of post-horn or hunting subject, and then the notion of the chase was suggested. In the *andante*, despite the drum *redovivus*, the two themes were genial, and the *finale* was agreeable enough. If, as it has been stated, this Concerto is popular in Germany, it can only be from the powerful force of contrast; perhaps there may be a reaction in the Fatherland in favour of trite themes, pleasantly, if not powerfully, developed. Herr Brüll was recalled, as much perhaps for his finished execution as for the composition *per se*; when he illustrated Chopin in the Nocturne, No. 2, Op. 27, and the Polonaise, Op. 53, the mastermind as well as the masterhand were recognized. There were some most attractive numbers in the scheme of last Saturday's Crystal Palace Orchestral Concert, for Mr. Manns favoured the amateurs with an impressive interpretation of Mozart's sympathetic Symphony in e flat, and a dramatic reading of one of Herr Wagner's orchestral gems, his Overture to 'Faust,' a piece of suggestive instrumentation, which enabled Dr. Von Bülow to write an admirable essay. Coincidences are certainly curious, resemblances are by no means rare in scores, and likenesses are distributed abroad accidentally; but in M. Gounod's prelude to his 'Faust' opera and in Herr Wagner's instrumental illustration there are strong similarities, and yet it is possible that the French composer never saw a copy of Herr Wagner's work or ever heard a note of it. Sterndale Bennett's Overture, 'The May Queen,' was the concluding orchestral piece. A mezzo-soprano, new to Sydenham, Miss Merivale, made a highly favourable impression by her excellent execution of the scales in Lotti's air, 'Pur Dicesi,' and by her dramatic style in the chivalrous *cavatina* of the Page, 'Nobil Signor,' from Meyerbeer's 'Huguenots,' and Herr Henschel completed an attractive vocal selection by singing the ancient but genial air by Carissimi, 'Vittoria, Vittoria,' and Schumann's Lied, 'Die beiden Grenadiere.'

The novelty in the programme of the Monday Popular Concerts, on the 25th ult., was the *Andante* from Viotti's Violin Concerto, in A, played by Herr Joachim with such expression and skill as to secure a most rapturous recall and redemand, but the German violinist substituted another work. Herr Ignaz Brüll gave such a truly Beethovenian reading of the Piano-forte Sonata, in d minor, Op. 29, No. 2, that it was encored. Beethoven's String Quartet, in f minor, Op. 95, and Schumann's Piano-forte Trio, in f major, Op. 80, were the other numbers; the executants were Herr Ignaz Brüll, Herr Joachim, MM. Ries, Zerbini, and Daubert, the last-mentioned violoncellist taking the place of Signor Piatti. Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist.

Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir sang at the evening concert of the 28th ult., in Spohr's Motet for Double Choir, in Meyerbeer's Pater-Noster, in Bach's Motet for Double Choir, 'The Spirit also helpeth us'; in madrigals by Mr. H. S. Parry and Mr. J. F. Barnett and C. Lucas; in part-songs by A. R. Gaul, H. Leslie, H. Smart, &c. The solo singers in the scheme were Miss Robertson and Mr. W. G. Forington, a baritone-bass. Mdle. Debillmont was the solo violinist.

Herr Franke and his coadjutors, Herren Peiniger, Holländer, and M. Lasserre, with Herr Brüll, pianist, commenced a series of Tuesday Chamber Music Concerts, on the 26th ult., at the Royal Academy of Music. The novelties in the programme were a Suite, in e major, Op. 11, for piano and violin, and two pianoforte pieces by Herr Brüll, 'Fantasiestück,' from Op. 8, and Improvisata and Fuga, Op. 17.

In the programme of the morning concert in St. James's Hall, given by Mr. Oscar Beringer, a Trio by Herr Brahms for piano, violin, and horn, in e flat, Op. 40, and Hummel's Septet, in d minor, Op. 74, were introduced. The pianoforte recitals by Mr. Beringer included Beethoven's Sonata

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Appassionata, in F minor, Op. 57; Bach's Suites Anglaises, No. 2, in A minor; and solos by Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, and Herr Raff, quite sufficient to show the skill of the pianist in varied styles. The vocalist was Fräulein Redeker, who selected Lieder by Schubert, Schumann, and Jensen.

Mr. Dannreuther's programme on the 28th ult. in Orme Square, comprised Beethoven's Piano-forte Trio, Op. 70, in E flat, a repetition of the Piano-forte Trio, in C minor, by Mr. C. Hubert H. Parry; the Suite, Op. 16, in D, for violoncello and piano-forte, by M. Saint-Saëns; and the second Piano-forte Sonata, Op. 22, in G minor, by Schumann. The executants were M.M. Dannreuther (piano), H. Holmes (violin), Lasserre (violoncello), and Miss A. Butterworth (vocalist).

The performances by Miss Frances Thomas of one of the Fantasiestücke by Niels Gade for the clarinet, and by Mdlle. Vaillant of violin works by Spohr and Herr Raff, were too remarkable to be passed unnoticed at the morning concert given in Willis's Rooms (mentioned in last week's *Athenæum*) by Miss Cecile S. Hartog, who is a skilful pianist.

The Symphony in A, No. 7, by Beethoven, the two Overtures, the 'Ruy Blas,' by Mendelssohn, and the Scherzo and Finale by Schumann, and the fourth Piano-forte Concerto, in F minor, by Sterndale Bennett, were the prominent items of the second concert of the Philharmonic Society on the 28th ult. Of a Concertino for the violoncello, composed and played by Signor Piatti, notice must be taken in our next number. Madame Arabella Goddard was the solo pianist, and the lady probably chose the Concerto by Bennett because in its interpretation she is without a rival. The vocalist was Madame E. Wynne, and the conductor Mr. Cousins.

Two works by English composers, 'A Song of Faith,' by Mr. E. H. Turpin, a clever musician and an able organist, and the cantata, 'The Legend of St. Dorothea,' by Madame Sainton-Dolby, were performed by the Brixton Choral Society last Monday night, at the Angell Town Institution, under the direction of Mr. W. Lemare, having the Professor, Mr. Turpin, and Mr. J. Turle Lee as accompanists on the piano-forte, and Mr. Boardman being the organist. The solo singers were Miss Laura Clement (soprano), Miss Coyte Turner (contralto), Mr. Wallace Wells (tenor), and Mr. J. T. Hutchinson (bass). The careful singing of these principals, combined with a well-trained and efficient body of chorists, almost compensated for the absence of an orchestra. Both cantatas have been performed before; that of Madame Sainton-Dolby was a novelty at Brixton; produced in St. James's Hall in 1876, the work has been given in various provincial towns, the book being interesting, and the setting characteristic and artistic, melody being prevalent.

Musical Gossip.

THE Sacred Harmonic Society performed Dr. Crotch's Oratorio, 'Palestine,' last night (March 1st) in Exeter Hall, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa.

A PROGRAMME of Scotch songs formed the second part of the London Ballad Concerts on the 27th ult. St. David's Day was celebrated in the Albert Hall and at the Crystal Palace with occasional concerts; and at the Alexandra Palace on the 2nd inst. Miss H. Meason, vocalist, had a *Matinée* on the 1st inst. Herr Goldmark's symphony, 'A Country Wedding,' will be the novelty in this afternoon's Crystal Palace Concert; Herr Joachim will be the solo violinist. Madame Norman Néruda's last appearance this season will be at the Saturday Popular Concerts this day (March 2nd); Herr Brüll will be the pianist, and Herr Henschel the vocalist, who will also appear at next Monday's concert, when Fräulein Krebs will be the pianist, and Herr Joachim violinist. In aid of the Building Fund of the London Temperance Hospital a concert will be given this evening (Saturday). The second orchestral concert of Madame Viard-Louis

will take place next Tuesday afternoon, and Herr Franke's Chamber Music scheme on the 5th, in the evening. The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will perform the 'Messiah' on Ash Wednesday. Next Friday (March 8th) M. Carrodus and Mr. E. Howell will give the first of three quartet concerts.

THE piano-forte works of Emanuel Bach and Haydn formed the subject of Mr. E. Pauer's second lecture at the South Kensington Museum on the 1st inst.

THE London Vocal Concerts, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Barnett, will be commenced on the 5th inst., with a view to extend the knowledge and practice of every kind of concerted music; there will be a chorus to co-operate with leading solo singers.

ALTHOUGH 'Les Cloches de Corneville,' produced at the Folly Theatre last Saturday night under its French title, as played at the Folies Dramatiques in Paris, is called a three-act *opéra comique* (we quote the bills), the musical portion of the melo-drama, for such it is, is of little moment at the Charing Cross Theatre, where the operatic resources are both vocally and instrumentally deficient. There are some agreeable tunes in such few numbers as M. Planquette the composer has provided, but the attraction of the piece here will be the mounting and the animated acting; that of Mr. Shiel Barry in the miser's part, so powerfully "created" in Paris by M. Miher, quite won the admiration of the audience. Messrs. Farnie and Reece are the adapters.

THE Dundee Amateur Choral Union celebrated in the Kinnaird Hall, on the 28th ult., its twentieth anniversary with a concert, at which addresses were delivered by Sir Herbert Oakeley and the Rev. Dr. Watson. It is pleasant to read in the published list of rehearsals and concerts from 1858 to 1878 such a good record of the musical doings of the Choral Union, and it is evident that the amateurs of Dundee appreciate compositions of the highest class, both in the sacred and secular schools.

HERR RUBINSTEIN is in Vienna, superintending the rehearsals of his sacred drama, 'The Maccabees,' which will be produced at the Imperial Opera-house.

THE general regulations for the musical performances during the Universal Exhibition of 1878 in Paris have been published, and, as usual in French administrative arrangements, are as precise and minute as a customary *procès-verbal*. There are to be ten orchestral concerts, twelve organ recitals, four choral concerts by societies, and four "fanfare" programmes, "consecrated to the music of harmony." There are also to be sixteen chamber music concerts, besides "séances de musique pittoresque et populaire," whatever these may be. All the concerts will be during the day, and no one of them is to last more than two hours and a half. Would that such a rule existed here! The works to be given are both known and unknown ones, published or not published; but living composers are to have the largest portion of the programmes, with a limit of one work for each musician, unless by special permission of the Committee. Political and immoral words will be strictly excluded. What, then, is to be done with the patriotic and national compositions? Proprietary rights are reserved. These rules apply to French composers solely. There is another code for the foreign musicians, whose productions when approved will be executed at their own expense; except the police charges, the receipts will be for the concert-givers; but nationality is to be the basis of the compositions. The Salle of the Trocadéro is to seat 4,400 persons; but there are smaller saloons for limited purposes. The articles of the various rules are somewhat contradictory, and will give rise to no little controversy.

HERR VOX FLOROW's new opera, 'The Enchantress,' will be produced at the Paris Italian Opera-house before the end of the month, the chief characters to be sustained by Mdlle. Albani, Mdlle. Sanz (the contralto), Signor Cappelletti (tenor), and Signor Pandolfini (baritone).

WE are requested to explain, in reference to the paragraph in the *Athenæum* as to London Degrees in Music, that the Council of Trinity College requires a severe exercise for the Doctor's degree, and that the performance of the work in London depends on the fiat of the examiner.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

OLYMPIC. — 'The Ne'er-do-Weel,' an "Entirely Original Play," in Three Acts. By W. S. Gilbert.

THE success of Mr. Gilbert's plays has kept alive the faith of those who "against hope" have hoped in the future of the English drama. That one of them should collapse in representation would a week ago have seemed scarcely conceivable. A barren success has before now been their fate, for the public to which the best appeal is limited, since no small section of the world, and even of the educated world, has no comprehension of humour. It is, indeed, amusing to hear the kind of comment provoked from matter-of-fact people by the success of such pieces as 'Pygmalion and Galatea' or 'Engaged.' Until Monday last, however, Mr. Gilbert could console himself with the thought that the public he sought to please had derived a gratification from his work all the more acute on account of the conditions under which it was won, and the clamour from certain quarters with which it was accompanied. 'The Ne'er-do-Weel' failed to please the strongest admirers of Mr. Gilbert's art, and roused to a display of absolute animosity that first-night public which has hitherto regarded him with signal favour. Mr. Gilbert may find consolation in the fact that the causes of his non-success are easily seen, and once seen are easily avoided.

Mr. Gilbert's previous good fortune has done much to mislead him in the present instance. He has seen works which resemble 'The Ne'er-do-Weel' in important respects obtain a hold upon the public, and he has failed to perceive that two styles which are satisfactory when apart may be unsatisfactory when blended. The serious interest in 'The Ne'er-do-Weel' is as strong as that in 'Engaged,' and its comic scenes are not more extravagant than those in 'Trial by Jury.' Fun, however, which is suited to a burlesque opera is of small account in a serious play, and thinness of plot, while it passes unnoticed in a satire, may yet prove fatal in a more ambitious work. This is the plain lesson of 'The Ne'er-do-Weel.' As regards language and character-painting it may compare with any previous work of Mr. Gilbert's. We are not sure, indeed, that one of the characters it introduces, Major O'Hara, is not the most genuinely comic character he has yet invented. Still the story is far too wire-drawing for a three-act play, in which the lighter scenes are not self-supporting and more, and these, instead of being a prop to the piece, proved a weight sufficient to drag it down.

In more than one instance Mr. Gilbert seems to have fallen under his own spells, and to have become the slave of his own work. Charming as are the love-scenes in 'The Ne'er-do-Weel,' and they would have been sufficient to have floated a vessel less badly freighted, they are too strongly coloured with the influence of 'The Palace of Truth.' There are in the play three female characters, all of

whom make unsolicited avowal of love. Circumstances diminish in each case the importance of this action,—still, there it is. Miss Parminster, an old maid, makes direct love to two, if not three, characters. Jessie O'Hara, a timid little maiden, tells her love to Gerard Seton, who had never done more than make himself her confidant; and Maud Callender, the heroine, avows her enduring affection for a man who has, indeed, previously been affianced to her, but who is, at that very moment, pleading warmly the cause of another. Now none will contest the fact that circumstances arise which make a woman proclaim her love, and justify her in so doing. Conditions of this kind are, moreover, exactly suited to the dramatist. Still the device must not be vulgarized. Mr. Gilbert has employed it with signal effect. We can recall two or three delicious scenes in his plays in which, by a power of which they are unconscious, women find their native modesty overcome, and make frank and free exposition of virginal longings and scarcely formed aspirations. When the force is extra-human that produces this effect the most squeamish delicacy is satisfied. We do not, however, seek a gallery of these demonstrative heroines, and feel inclined to exclaim—

The apple that melts without squeezing
Is rather too mellow for me.

It is doubtful whether any amount of alteration will greatly benefit 'The Ne'er-do-Weel.' Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Neville will probably do well to accept the first night's verdict. The former will have no difficulty in obtaining with another play an ample revenge; the latter has pieces in his *répertoire* that will be more remunerative than this. The acting and mounting left little to desire. Mr. Neville has never been seen to greater advantage than as Jeffrey Rolleston, the Ne'er-do-Weel. Miss Marion Terry, Mr. Anson, Mr. Forbes Robertson, and other members of the company acquitted themselves well, and the piece would have been saved if acting of any kind could have rendered it attractive.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. HERMANN VEZIN will join Mr. Hare's company at the Court, for the purpose of playing Dr. Primrose in the forthcoming version of 'The Vicar of Wakefield.'

Two changes of programme are announced for Saturday next, when 'Louis XI.' will be produced at the Lyceum, and Mr. Palgrave Simpson's new drama of 'The Scar on the Wrist' at the St. James's.

'THE LANCASHIRE LASS,' by Mr. H. J. Byron, has been revived at the Queen's Theatre, the scene of its first production, with Mr. Emery in his original part, and Miss Hodson in the rôle originally taken by Miss Nelly Moore. Mr. Hermann Vezin played the character of Robert Redburn, "created" by Mr. Irving, and Mr. J. G. Taylor succeeded Mr. Lionel Brough as the Street Arab.

A MORNING performance of Mr. Boucicault's drama of 'Grimaldi; or, the Life of an Actress,' was given for a charitable purpose, at the Globe Theatre, on Wednesday last. 'Grimaldi' is a rather vulgar melo-drama, which scarcely deserves revival. Mr. Beerbohm Tree showed some histrionic ability as Grimaldi. A recitation, by Mr. Hermann Vezin, of 'The Raven,' and a scene from 'The School for Scandal,' with Miss Herbert as Lady Teazle, and Mr. W. H. Stephens as Sir Peter, formed also part of the proceedings.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. E. N.—E. A. C.—J. J. W.—J. C.—C. F.—A. H.—J. S. T.—received.

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